




3 1761 11726106 5

CAI
BS 11
- C203

1914

CANADA HANDBOOK
CANADA. STATISTICS CANADA

General
Submissions



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2023 with funding from
University of Toronto



CANADA HANDBOOK, WITH MAPS.

COMPILED BY

WALTER B. PATON, M.A.,

AND ISSUED BY THE

EMIGRANTS' INFORMATION OFFICE,

34, BROADWAY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

Office open daily, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. ; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1.30 P.M.

NOTE 1.—This Office was established by the Government in 1886 for the purpose of supplying intending emigrants with useful and trustworthy information respecting emigration chiefly to the British Dominions Oversea, and is under the direction of the Colonial Office.

NOTE 2.—The Canada Circular should be read with this. The Circular is revised quarterly, and may be obtained gratis. For List of Publications, *see* Back of this Cover.

NOTE 3.—The Notice Boards of this Office are exhibited, and the Circulars may be obtained free of charge, at about 1,500 Labour Exchanges, Public Libraries, Urban District Councils, and Institutions. The Handbooks also may be obtained at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, where collections of the products of the various Countries may be seen.

NOTE 4.—Letters to this Office need not be stamped, but prepayment for Handbooks must be made.

LONDON :

PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
By HARRISON AND SONS, 45-47, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, W.C.,
PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY.

To be purchased from the EMIGRANTS' INFORMATION OFFICE,

34, BROADWAY, WESTMINSTER, S.W. ;

or, directly or through any Bookseller, from

WYMAN AND SONS, LTD., 29, BREARS BUILDINGS, FETTER LANE, E.C., and

54, ST. MARY STREET, CARDIFF ; or

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, (SCOTTISH BRANCH), 23, FORTH STREET, EDINBURGH ; or

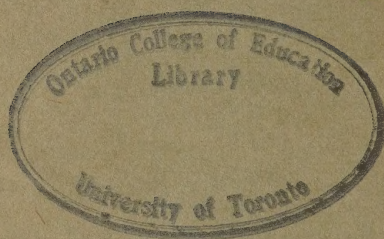
E. PONSONBY, LTD., 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN ;

or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies,
the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of

T. FISHER UNWIN, LONDON, W.C.

MARCH, 1914.

Price One Penny.





CANADA HANDBOOK,

WITH MAPS.

COMPILED BY

WALTER B. PATON, M.A.,

AND ISSUED BY THE

EMIGRANTS' INFORMATION OFFICE,

34, BROADWAY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

Office open daily, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. ; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1.30 P.M.

NOTE 1.—This Office was established by the Government in 1886 for the purpose of supplying intending emigrants with useful and trustworthy information respecting emigration chiefly to the British Dominions Oversea, and is under the direction of the Colonial Office.

NOTE 2.—The Canada Circular should be read with this. The Circular is revised quarterly, and may be obtained gratis. For List of Publications, see Back of this Cover.

NOTE 3.—The Notice Boards of this Office are exhibited, and the Circulars may be obtained free of charge, at about 1,500 Labour Exchanges, Public Libraries, Urban District Councils, and Institutions. The Handbooks also may be obtained at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, where collections of the products of the various Countries may be seen.

NOTE 4.—Letters to this Office need not be stamped, but prepayment for Handbooks must be made.

LONDON :

PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
BY HARRISON AND SONS, 45-47, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, W.C.,
PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY.

To be purchased from the EMIGRANTS' INFORMATION OFFICE,
34, BROADWAY, WESTMINSTER, S.W. ;

or, directly or through any Bookseller, from

WYMAN AND SONS, LTD., 29, BREAMS BUILDINGS, FETTER LANE, E.C., and

54, ST. MARY STREET, CARDIFF ; or

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, (SCOTTISH BRANCH), 23, FORTH STREET, EDINBURGH ; or

E. PONSONBY, LTD., 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN ;

or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies,
the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of

T. FISHER UNWIN, LONDON, W.C.

MARCH, 1914.

Price One Penny.

HINTS FOR EMIGRANTS TO CANADA.

1. **Adaptability.**—It is no use for you to go to Canada unless you try to adapt yourself to local conditions and to respect local feelings. You must be content to learn at first, rather than teach. Many emigrants have failed because they forgot this.

2. **Differences.**—You must not expect that everything is done in Canada in the same way as it is in England or Scotland. Remember that Canada is a great Dominion with long settled laws, habits, and customs, which are not to be changed at the bidding of every new arrival. When you have been a little while in Canada you will value them also.

3. **Methods.**—Every country has its own method of work, and in Canada you will often find the arrangement of the workshop or the farm, and the tools you will use, different from those at home. You will soon accustom yourself to the change, if you try.

4. **Conduct.**—Do not above all things try to impress on your Canadian employer how much better we do things in England, for it will only make him dislike you and perhaps not care to keep you in his employ. Canadians often resent criticism of their country or its methods, but you should remember that they have been working in Canada long before you were born, and that they are more likely than a stranger like yourself to know what suits that country best. Canadians also, in their turn, should be reasonable, and not expect that new arrivals should immediately appreciate methods, manners and conditions that are strange to them.

5. **Work.**—You must be prepared to work hard, and often for longer hours than in the United Kingdom. There is no leisured class in Canada, but everyone is a worker.

6. **Pocket Money.**—You should beware of strangers, and always apply to the Dominion Land or Emigration Agents, *see p. 15.* You, *especially if you have your family with you,* should have enough money in your pocket on landing to meet the necessary travelling expenses, and to tide over the time between your landing and your actually getting work and earning money. But you should take care to conceal your resources from others. *See caution on p. 6.*

7. **Buying Land.**—You should be very careful not to buy or rent land from persons about whom you know nothing—until at all events you have examined the land for yourself, and have taken independent advice as to its quality and value, validity of title, encumbrances and unpaid taxes (if any), etc.

8. **Trades.**—You should keep to your own trade, if possible. But if you cannot get work in it, and especially if you belong to an out-door trade, like the building trades, which are very slack in the winter, should be prepared to take to other work than that of your own particular trade; many in the winter go to work in lumber camps in the forests.

9. **Specialisation.**—You are recommended to accept the first fair offer of work, for trades are not so sharply defined as at home, though they are becoming considerably more specialised than they used to be. A carpenter, for instance, will often be called upon to act as a joiner, wheelwright, or cooper; or a mason as a bricklayer or stonecutter; or a painter as a paper-hanger; or a ploughman, reaper, or farm labourer as a general labourer. Some Canadian tools, *e.g.*, the axe, differ a little from those used at home.

10. **Wages.**—A high rate of wages does not necessarily imply a demand for labour; cost of living, for instance, may wholly or partly cause it.

11. **Working out passages.**—Emigrants have little chance of working their passages out on board ship; application must be made to the shipping companies only, but is rarely granted.

12. **Arrival.**—You should not arrive in Canada during the winter months, *see* p. 14.

13. **Caution.**—For persons who should not emigrate, *see* p. 29.

14. **Warning.**—Criminals, vicious, pauper, or otherwise undesirable emigrants are not allowed to enter Canada, *see* p. 18.

15. **Vaccination.**—Emigrants must comply with the Vaccination Regulations and the Medical Examinations, *see* p. 18.

16. **Emigration Statutes.**—The British and Canadian Statutes relating to Emigration, and other information bearing on assistance given to intending emigrants, and the names of some emigration Societies, will be found in the Emigration Statutes and General Handbook, published annually by the Emigrants' Information Office, price 3*d.*, post free.

17. **Premiums.**—As to payment of premiums to farmers, *see* p. 33.

CAUTION TO EMIGRANTS.

The following regulations are important to emigrants:—

(A) Made on March 19th, 1910.

1. If an immigrant, male or female, other than a member of a family provided for under the next following regulation intending to enter Canada, arrives at the border or at any place of landing in Canada between the first day of March and the thirty-first day of October, both days inclusive, he or she shall, as a condition of permission to enter Canada, have in his or her possession at the time of arrival, money, belonging absolutely to such immigrant, to the amount of at least 25 dols., in addition to a ticket or such sum of money as will purchase a ticket or transport for such immigrant to his or her destination in Canada.

2. If an immigrant so intending to enter Canada is the head of a family, and is accompanied by his or her family, or any member or members thereof, the foregoing regulations shall not apply to such family or the members thereof, but the said immigrant head of family shall have in his or her possession, in addition to the said sum of money and means of transport hereinafore required, a further sum of money, belonging absolutely to such immigrant, equivalent to 25 dols. (5*l.* 4*s.*) for each member of the said family of the age of eighteen years and upwards, and 12.50 dols. (2*l.* 12*s.*) for each member of the said family of the age of five years or upwards and under the age of eighteen years, and in addition tickets or a sum of money equivalent to the cost of transport for all the said members of the family to their place of destination in Canada.

3. Every such immigrant arriving at the border or at any place of landing in Canada between the first day of November and the last day of February, both inclusive, shall be subject to the foregoing regulations, with the substitution of 50 dols. (10*l.* 8*s.*) for 25 dols., and 25 dols. for 12.50 dols., wherever the said sums of 25 dols. and 12.50 dols. are mentioned in the said regulations.

4. Provided, however, that the immigration agent may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, exempt* any immigrant from the operation of the foregoing regulations if it is shown to his satisfaction that—

(a) The immigrant, if a male, is going to assured employment at farm work, and has the means of reaching the place of such employment; or

* These exemptions are sometimes extended during spring and summer; see the quarterly Canada Circular.

(b) That the immigrant, if a female, is going to assured employment at domestic service, and has the means of reaching the place of such employment; or

(c) That the immigrant is one of the following descriptions, and is going to reside with a relative of one of the following descriptions, who is able and willing to support such immigrant, and has the means of reaching the place of residence of such relative :—

(i.) Wife going to husband. (ii.) Child going to parent. (iii.) Brother or sister going to brother. (iv.) Minor going to married or independent sister. (v.) Parent going to son or daughter.

(B) Immigrants to whom money has been given or loaned by any charitable organisation for the purpose of enabling them to qualify for landing in Canada under this Act, or whose passage to Canada has been paid wholly or in part by any charitable organisation, or out of public moneys, are prohibited from landing or remaining in Canada, unless it is shown that the authority in writing of the Superintendent of Immigration, or in the case of persons coming from Europe, the authority in writing of the Assistant Superintendent of Immigration for Canada in London, has been obtained for the landing in Canada of such persons, and that such authority has been acted upon within a period of sixty days thereafter; but this prohibition *does not apply* to those who pay their own passages but use the machinery of an assisting society.

(c) Special attention is drawn to the fact that whenever an immigrant, within three years of his or her landing in Canada, has been convicted of a criminal offence in Canada, or has become a professional beggar or public charge, or an inmate of penitentiary, gaol, reformatory, prison, hospital, or asylum, or public charitable institution, or enters or remains in Canada contrary to the Immigration Acts, 1910 and 1911, he or she may, after investigation of the facts, be deported, together with all those dependent on him or her. *See p. 18.*

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Description.—The Dominion of Canada, which became a British possession in 1763, extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and is nearly as large as Europe, having an area of 3,729,665 square miles, or nearly 30 times as large as Great Britain and Ireland. It is divided into nine Provinces and the North-West Territories. The Provinces are:—Prince Edward Island,* Nova Scotia,* New Brunswick,* Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. Each of these different divisions is described later on.

Population.—According to the Census taken in 1911 the total population was 7,206,643 (of whom 3,821,995 were males), as compared with 5,371,315 in 1901. Over a third part of the population is settled in Ontario; and nearly two-thirds in Ontario and Quebec. The population of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta has more than trebled in the last ten years. There are also over 108,000 native Indians, the majority of whom are settled on Government reserves. The chief industry of Canada is agriculture; but it is noteworthy that in the ten years from 1901 to 1911 the rural population in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario and Quebec decreased from 2,903,470 to 2,864,647, whereas the urban population increased from 1,822,322 to 2,599,157.

Immigrants in 1912-13.—The number of immigrants in the year ending 31st March, 1913, was 402,432, of whom 150,542 came from the United Kingdom, and 139,009 from the United States. Most of them were farmers, farm labourers, and general labourers. But there were also 72,243 mechanics, 7,039 miners, 23,841 clerks, traders, &c., and 23,872 female servants. Out of the total number 122,798 went to Ontario, 57,960 to British Columbia, 64,835 to Quebec, 45,147 to Saskatchewan, 48,073 to Alberta, 43,813 to Manitoba, and 19,806 to the Maritime Provinces.

Climate.—The climate is very healthy throughout Canada, but it differs in many respects from that of the United Kingdom, and the dryness of its atmosphere modifies the extremes of heat and cold. The summers in Ontario and Western Canada, including British Columbia, and, indeed, in all parts of Canada, are finer and hotter than those at home. Bright, cloudless days succeed one another for weeks together, and but little rain falls. In the Maritime Provinces there is more damp and less sunshine than in other parts, and, generally speaking, the grain crops do not mature so successfully or so rapidly. The grapes, melons, and peaches that ripen in the open air in large parts of Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia are evidence of the warmth of the summer months; while the excellence of the apples, pears, etc., grown in these and the Maritime Provinces, shows that the

* The Maritime Provinces.

climate there is well suited for their production. The winters, on the other hand, except on the Coast of British Columbia, are far colder than they are here. They last from about the middle of November or December to March or April, according to locality, varying greatly in different parts of the country, and are very cold. The winters set in later in the Maritime Provinces and the southern districts of Ontario, than in Quebec, or in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta. West and South of Calgary in Alberta the winters are more open. During these winter months the weather in most parts of the Dominion is very severe, and the thermometer falls considerably below zero from time to time. The rivers and the smaller lakes are frozen over, and navigation does not begin again till the middle of April. The ground is covered with snow, and the hard, dry surface is soon converted into excellent roads for conveyance of grain and other produce. Sunshine is frequent during these short winter days, and heavy snowstorms and blizzards are comparatively rare, while the peculiar dryness of the atmosphere makes the intensity of the cold less keenly felt than it would be in our damper climate. Thick clothes, warm houses, and plenty of fuel for the stoves are essential during these months, and young children should not be needlessly exposed to the weather. If these ordinary precautions are adopted, as experience of the country will soon suggest, the winter will be found very healthy, and not unpleasant. The effect of the winter upon work and trade will be alluded to elsewhere. The winters on the coast of British Columbia are windy and rainy rather than frosty, but in the interior they are similar to those in Eastern Canada.

Government.—The Government of Canada is Federal; that is, there is a Central General Government for the whole Dominion, while the several Provinces have separate Legislatures, and manage their own local affairs. The seat of the Federal Government is at Ottawa; members of the Senate and House of Commons are paid according to their attendance (Act of 1905). There is also a complete system of Municipal Government, under which counties and townships regulate their local taxation for roads, schools, and other purposes, every man directly voting for the taxes which he pays.

Religion.—All the chief denominations are represented, but there is no established or State Church. Protestants number altogether more than half of the total population. The French speaking and other Roman Catholics are mainly located in the Province of Quebec.

Education.—Education is compulsory except in Manitoba, and excellent unsectarian free schools are provided under the control of the various Provincial Legislatures; there are also many High Schools and Institutes. In Ontario and Quebec provision is made for separate schools for Roman Catholics.

In the prairie Provinces two out of every 36 sections of land of 640 acres are set apart for school purposes. There are Universities at Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Halifax, Fredericton, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, etc. There are also several agricultural colleges, *see* p. 33.

Justice.—The administration of justice is based upon the English model, excepting in the province of Quebec, where the old French law prevails. Trial by jury prevails everywhere.

Money.—The coins used in Canada are dollars and cents. One cent equals $\frac{1}{2}d.$, a dollar equals 4s. $1\frac{1}{2}d.$, and 1l. equals a little under 5 dollars. The sign \$ is used to indicate the dollar. Persons are recommended not to carry their money in cash, but to make use of money orders (*see* Post, p. 31) payable to themselves at any post office in the Dominion. Large sums should be transmitted through any British bank (*see* p. 31).

Weights and Measures.—A hundredweight equals 100 lbs.; a ton, 2,000 lbs.; a bushel of wheat, 60 lbs., of barley, 48 lbs., and of oats, 34 lbs. The imperial yard is used.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The revenue for the year ending 31st March, 1913, was \$168,689,903; and the expenditure was \$112,059,537. Two-thirds of the whole revenue are raised from customs, and most of the balance from excise duties, post office, and public works. The net public debt has steadily increased from 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars in 1874 to nearly 314 millions in 1913, being mainly due to the construction of public works for the development of the resources of the country.

Exports and Imports.—The exports for the year ending 31st March, 1913, were valued at \$393,232,057—the largest on record. The principal articles of export were timber, cattle, agricultural, animal, and dairy produce, fish, and minerals. The total imports for the same period were valued at \$692,032,392—also the largest on record. Nearly all the trade is with the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Routes to Canada.—The principal ports on the east are Quebec and Montreal in the Province of Quebec, Halifax in Nova Scotia, and St. John in New Brunswick. Halifax and St. John have splendid harbours open all the year round, whereas those at Quebec and Montreal are closed by ice in winter. From April to November, the main route to Canada is by Quebec, and Montreal, which lies 180 miles further up the river St. Lawrence. The quays at Montreal are very extensive, and the largest steamers can draw up alongside them. In winter passengers must land at Halifax or St. John.

Railways.—Railways start from Halifax, St. John, and Quebec to all parts of the Dominion (*see* the Maps).

Shipping Companies.—The distance from Liverpool to Quebec is 2,661 miles, and to Halifax 2,480 miles. There are excellent

steamers leaving every few days for Quebec, Halifax or St. John from London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Bristol, Southampton, Plymouth, or Londonderry. The voyage takes from 7 to 11 days. The following are the names of some of the principal companies, who have agents all over Great Britain and Ireland :—

Allan Brothers and Co., U.K., Limited (the Allan Line), 103, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. ; 19, James Street, Liverpool ; 25, Bothwell Street, Glasgow, N.B. ; and 50, Foyle Street, Londonderry, Ireland. Their steamers start from London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Plymouth, and Londonderry.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co. (Atlantic Steamship Lines), 62 to 65, Charing Cross (Trafalgar Square), London, S.W. ; Royal Liver Building, Pier Head, Liverpool ; and 41-43, Victoria Street, Belfast. Their steamers start from Liverpool and Belfast.

Cunard Line, 51, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. Steamers start from Southampton for Halifax and Portland (U.S.A.) in winter, and for Quebec and Montreal in summer.

White Star Dominion Line, 30, James Street, Liverpool. Sailing in summer from Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal, and in winter to Halifax.

Donaldson Brothers, 58, Bothwell Street, Glasgow ; steamers start from Glasgow.

Canadian Northern Steamships, Ltd. (The Royal Line), Baltic House, 27, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. ; and 65, Baldwin Street, Bristol. Steamers start from Bristol for Quebec or St. John, according to the season.

Passages and Fares.—(a) There are no *free, assisted,** or *nominated passages* provided by the Canadian Government.

(b) *The ordinary fares†* (*liable to change*) are as follows :—

From Belfast, Bristol, Glasgow, Liverpool, London (viâ Plymouth or Havre), Londonderry, or Southampton to Quebec and Montreal (in the summer only), and to Halifax, Nova Scotia, or St. John, New Brunswick :—

Third class or steerage 6*l.* to 6*l.* 15*s.*

Second cabin From 9*l.*

Second cabin passengers viâ Quebec may go on to Montreal (from about April to November only) for the same fare as to Quebec ; steerage passengers by that route must land at Quebec, the extra fare to Montreal being 13*s.* 9*d.*

Children, in the *second cabin*, from 1 to 12 years, half-fare, under 1 year, 1*l.* 10*s.* ; in the *third class or steerage*, from 1 to 12 years, half-fare, under 1 year, 10*s.*

* But experienced farm labourers, and female servants, may have £4 advanced to them by the Ontario Government towards their journey to Toronto on certain conditions of repayment ; the Canadian Northern Railway also offers advanced fares on certain conditions ; apply to booking agents in this country.

† There are sometimes cheaper fares by vessels clearing from foreign ports, but see Merchant Shipping Acts on page 13.

Food.—The above fares include food (three or four good meals a day), sleeping accommodation, medical attendance on board ship, and the following kit for steerage passengers:—Pillow, bed, blanket, drinking cup, plate, knife, fork, and spoon.

Luggage.—Each adult in the steerage is allowed 10 and each child 5 cubic feet of luggage free, but only 150 lbs. on Canadian railways, except in the case of those going to the Western Provinces, who are allowed 300 lbs. One box, 2 feet 6 inches long and 2 feet high and broad; or two boxes, one 2 feet 5 inches long and 1 foot 6 inches high and broad, and the other 2 feet long 1 foot 6 inches high and broad, make up 10 cubic feet, but boxes of any size will do so long as 10 cubic feet are not exceeded. Third class or steerage passengers are charged 6*d.* per cubic foot for extra luggage. Mark “Wanted” on the luggage required for use during the voyage, which should not exceed 14 inches in height. Second cabin passengers are allowed 20 cubic feet of luggage free; extra luggage costs 9*d.* per cubic foot. N.B.—No single piece of baggage exceeding 250 lbs. is carried on a passenger train in Canada, but must be sent by slow train at the owner’s expense.

Dates of Sailing.—Particulars as to the despatch of vessels and current rates of passages are advertised daily in the newspapers, or may be obtained from the shipping companies, or from one of the Canadian Government Agents, *see* p. 97, or from this Office.

Home Re-Union Associations.—Home Re-Union Associations have been established in Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Prince Albert, Vancouver, Victoria, etc. These Associations advance money under certain conditions to British workmen settled in their respective localities, to enable them to bring out their wives and families to join them. They are both useful and successful.

Railway Tickets.—Cheap tickets to the port of embarkation are given by the British railways, and second cabin and steerage passengers are generally given free tickets from London to Liverpool or Bristol. All persons going to places up country in Canada will find that the cheapest course is to buy through tickets from the railway or steamship companies here. No free railway tickets are given by the Canadian Government to any emigrant, male or female. Children from 5 to 12 years travel half price on Canadian railways, and children under 5 years old travel free. If emigrants buy cooked meals on their railway journey in Canada, it will cost them at least 4*s.* to 5*s.* a day for each person; they would find it cheaper to bring with them, or to buy at the point where they take the train, some tinned meats, bread, tea, teapot, can of condensed milk, etc., for the railway journey.

Railway Fares.—The following are the lowest railway fares* from Halifax and Quebec; for through fares from Great Britain or Ireland the Ocean fare (p. 11) must be added.

* Liable to change.

1. Fares and distances from Halifax :—

	£	s.	d.
<i>Province of Nova Scotia.</i>			
Truro (61 miles)	0	5	5
New Glasgow (104 miles)	0	8	9
Amherst (138 miles)	0	11	8
Sydney (276 miles)	1	1	7

2. Fares and distances from Quebec: the winter fares viâ Halifax or St. John are a few shillings higher to a few of these towns :—

<i>Province of Prince Edward Island.</i>			
Charlottetown (from Halifax)	18s.	to 1	6 3

<i>Province of Quebec.</i>			
Montreal (172 miles)	0	13	9

<i>Ontario.</i>			
Ottawa (292 miles)	1	3	4
Kingston (347 miles)	1	11	8
Toronto (505 miles)	1	13	7
Hamilton (543 miles)	1	13	7
London (625 miles)	1	18	4
Port Arthur (1,165 miles)	3	15	0
Sault Ste. Marie (908 miles)	3	4	2

<i>Manitoba.</i>			
Winnipeg (1,596 miles)	3	15	0
Brandon (1,729 miles)	4	0	8
Minnedosa (1,730 miles)	4	0	8
Deloraine (1,798 miles)	4	2	9

<i>Saskatchewan.</i>			
Moose Jaw (1,994 miles)	4	11	8
Qu'Appelle (1,920 miles)	4	8	7
Regina (1,953 miles)	4	10	0
Prince Albert (2,203 miles)	5	0	5
Battleford	5	6	1
Saskatoon (2,082 miles)	4	17	6

<i>Alberta.</i>			
Calgary (2,436 miles)	5	10	0
Edmonton (2,412 miles)	5	10	0

<i>British Columbia.</i>			
Cranbrook (for Fort Steele)	6	2	6
Revelstoke (2,699 miles)	6	12	1
Rossland (2,769 miles)	7	0	0
Vancouver (3,078 miles)	8	3	7
Victoria (3,162 miles)	8	10	3

Merchant Shipping Acts.—The Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 and 1906, require emigrant ships which clear from British ports to be seaworthy, to have proper accommodation,

to furnish good and sufficient food, to provide medicines, and on large ships to carry a surgeon, and in other ways protect the interests of emigrants. Short summaries of these regulations are posted up in every ship. *Emigrants who find they are not being treated fairly should immediately complain.* If the ship improperly fails to start on the day contracted for emigrants may claim subsistence money till she does start. Passengers by vessels clearing from foreign ports *are not protected* by the above regulations.

Frauds on Emigrants.—By the above Act of 1906, anyone who by any false representation, fraud, or false pretence induces or attempts to induce a person to emigrate, or to engage a steerage passage in any ship, is liable to fine or imprisonment.

Outfit and Clothes.—*Household Goods and Tools.*—No special or extensive outfit need be bought, nor need it be new; all the old clothes that the emigrant has should be taken. Emigrants having knives, forks, spoons, bed and table linen, bedding, kitchen utensils, sewing machine, light tools, and other small articles or ornaments, should take them, but not as a rule heavy furniture or harness or rough common or agricultural tools, as free luggage is limited (*see* p. 12), and these articles are best bought in Canada. *See Settler's Effects*, p. 19.

Clothes.—Emigrants should take all the clothes they have, but if possible, not less than the following: *For men.*—(1.) For use on the voyage: one strong suit, one pair of boots (nails are not used in Canada), thick great coat, rug, warm cap and scarf, flannel shirts and underclothing, handkerchiefs, towels, slippers, and strong canvas bag. (2.) For use after arrival in Canada: another suit and pair of boots, and three or four flannel shirts and articles of underclothing. *For women.*—(1.) For use on the voyage: one warm dress, one pair of boots, thick cloak or jacket, rug or blanket, woollen scarf and gloves, close fitting hat, underclothing, handkerchiefs, sewing materials, towels, slippers, and canvas bag. (2.) For use after arrival: another warm dress and pair of boots, two cotton dresses, two print dresses and a plain black dress if the emigrant is going into domestic service, three or four articles of each kind of underclothing, handkerchiefs and towels. *For children.*—Warm clothes, cloak, boots, and four or five changes of underclothing for the voyage and afterwards.

Best Time for Arriving.—Much the best time for arriving is in the spring, as near the beginning of April as possible. This is the commencement of the busy time in Canada, and there is therefore a better chance of work. Anyone, moreover, who lands then, rather than later on, has a longer time for saving money and growing accustomed to the country before the winter comes on. *No one should as a rule go out after autumn or before spring*, unless he goes to friends who will provide him with a

home, or with work, or unless he has means of his own to keep him through the winter. Female servants, however, can find work at all times.

Arrangements on Landing.—*Immigration Depôts and Agents.*—All emigrants, especially those with families, should have a few pounds at least on landing, for railway fares, food, lodging, etc. (See Hints 6 to 9 on pp. 4-5, and p. 6.) The *Dominion Immigration Agencies* are at places where emigrants land, viz., Quebec and Montreal in the Province of Quebec, Halifax in Nova Scotia, and St. John in New Brunswick. At these places there are good depôts for the temporary reception of those who cannot afford to pay for rooms, but emigrants must provide their own food, which they can buy at the depôt or elsewhere. In Western Canada the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg has the entire charge of immigration. He has a large staff of land guides and agents, and offers every assistance to those emigrating to Manitoba, and the other Western Provinces. Dominion Land or Immigration Agents are located at Battleford, Brandon, Calgary, Dauphin, Edmonton, Estevan, Humboldt, Grand Prairie and Grouard (Peace River) north of Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Moose Jaw, Port Arthur, Prince Albert, Red Deer (north of Calgary), Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current (Sask.), Winnipeg, and Yorkton, and at Kamloops and New Westminster in British Columbia; there are sub-agents at other places. At many places, as at Brandon, Lethbridge, Calgary, Edmonton, Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Winnipeg, etc., there are good depôts or halls for the free temporary accommodation of emigrants who cannot afford to pay for rooms. Emigrants should write beforehand to one of the above agencies, mentioning the kind of employment they want, and on arrival should apply for information, which will be given *free of charge*, as to free grants of land, farms for sale, demand for labour, rates of wages, routes and cost of travel, etc. Private employment agencies having business dealings with immigrants must now be licensed (Order in Council of 5th May, 1913).

In *Nova Scotia* there is also a Department of Industries and Immigration at 197, Hollis Street, Halifax.

In *New Brunswick* there is also a Provincial Government Superintendent of Immigration, at 4, Church Street, St. John, who assists settlers. An officer of the Department is stationed in the Immigration Building at St. John, at the point where the emigrant lands, to give assistance and information.

In the *Province of Quebec* there is a Dominion Immigration Agency at 306, St. Antoine Street, Montreal. There is also a Quebec Government Immigration Office at 82, St. Antoine Street, Montreal, where emigrants may obtain information as to demand for labour, etc., in the Province. Emigrants may also apply to the Quebec Government Free Labour Bureau, at 41, Craig Street East, Montreal.

In *Ontario* there is a large number of Canadian Government Employment Agents in all parts of the Province, who will secure, free of charge, situations for farm hands and domestic servants: a list may be seen at this Office; booking agents in this country will give such emigrants cards of introduction. Specially conducted parties of domestics are sent out in charge of qualified matrons by the Ontario Government Agent, 163, Strand, London, to whom application must be made. Emigrants may also apply to the Director of Colonisation, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; or to the Government Immigration Department, Union Station, Toronto; or at Ottawa to the Superintendent of Immigration, Canadian Building, Slater Street; or as regards New Ontario to the Dominion Immigration Agent at Port Arthur. Emigrants desiring to secure Crown lands in Ontario may write for maps, etc., to the above-mentioned Director of Colonisation, Toronto.

Emigrants going to *Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, or British Columbia*, should write beforehand to the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg. Those who are not going to friends, or who have no definite promise of employment, should book in the first instance to Winnipeg, and call upon the Commissioner there, having money in their pockets for further railway fare, if necessary. At Regina (Sask.) they should apply to the Bureau of Labour in Parliament Buildings.

In *British Columbia* there are also agents of the Provincial Government at Vancouver, Kamloops, Victoria, and other principal places.

Private Societies.—Most Emigration Societies and Homes in this country (for which see the Emigration Statutes and General Handbook mentioned on the back of the cover) make special arrangements in Canada for the reception of the emigrants sent out by them, but not as a rule for others. Persons belonging to Societies like the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., or the G.F.S., should take letters of introduction to the kindred Society in Canada. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (Emigration Department), St. Nicholas Vestry, Liverpool, has chaplains on the ships and at the ports, and assists all emigrants with advice. The Church Army (Emigration Department), 55, Bryanston Street, London, W., helps in certain cases with small loans, and secures farm work for emigrants; the address of its agency in Canada is 125, Simcoe Street, Toronto. The Salvation Army (122, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.) also helps all who apply, though its arrangements are intended mainly for its own emigrants; its Central Canadian Labour Bureau is at 20, Albert Street, Toronto, and it has Special Emigration Officers at Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal (22, St. Alexander Street), London (Clarence Street), Winnipeg, and Vancouver (301, Hastings Street East). The St. George's Home, 9, Mansfield Street,

Montreal, receives *English* families and single men only. The British Welcome League, 4, Spadina Avenue, Toronto, gives temporary lodging to all whom it has room for. Chaplains representing the Methodist Church in Canada meet Methodist Immigrants at Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, and Winnipeg; communications should be addressed to the Methodist Immigration Department, 33, Richmond Street West, Toronto, Canada.

Women.—In most of the principal places throughout Canada there is a branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, and of the Girls' Friendly Society, at which female emigrants may lodge. Those having friends in Canada should communicate with them beforehand. They should also apply to the Dominion or Provincial Government Agents (*see above*), who keep a list of vacant situations, and will refer women to local ladies' committees. Women would generally do well to join one of the parties sent out under the charge of matrons by some of the Emigration Societies, for many of which *see* the Emigration Statutes and General Handbook, published annually by the Emigrants' Information Office, price 3*d.* Female emigrants without friends should communicate with the Women's National Immigration Society, 87, Osborne Street, Montreal. Lady agents from the Society meet the emigrants at the ports of landing (including Halifax in winter), receive them into the Home of Montreal, and look after them till they find situations. The emigrants may remain at the Home without charge for the first 24 hours, after which a charge of 12*s.* 6*d.* per week (2*s.* 6*d.* per day) is made for board and lodging. The Andrews Home, 46, Belmont Park, Montreal, affords to females travelling alone facilities at a charge of 50 cents per day. The Catholic Immigration Home, 450, Lagauchetiere Street West, Montreal, receives and places girls. The Women's Welcome Hostels, 52, St. Alban's Street, Toronto, at 380, King Edward Avenue, Ottawa, and at 327, Brunswick Street, Halifax, receive girls coming with recommendations; board and lodging are given free for the first 24 hours, and afterwards for 50 cents a day. The Salvation Army has Reception Lodges for female emigrants at 24, Cathcart Street, Montreal; at 916, Yonge Street, Toronto; at 221, Rupert Street, Winnipeg; and at 301, Hastings Avenue, Vancouver. A home—called the Girls' Home of Welcome—is established at 130, Austin Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, for the reception of girls and women; and a G.F.S. Lodge at 148, River Avenue. There is a Girls' Home of Welcome at 2714, Twelfth Avenue, Regina; a Women's Hostel in Calgary at 120, Fourth Avenue West; and a Joyce Hostel at Kelowna, B.C., where the charge for board and lodging is \$1 a day. At 997, Dunsmuir Street, Vancouver, at 756, Courtney Street, Victoria, and at Quebec, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Berlin, Brantford, Kingston, London, Winnipeg, Brandon, Medicine Hat, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Prince Albert,

and elsewhere there is a Y.W.C.A., where girls can board and lodge for about \$4 to \$7 a week, or about \$25 a month.

Homes for Gentlewomen.—At Hampton, N.B., the Highfields Colonial Training School for the training of women in rural pursuits is in process of establishment: fees £80 a year. The new Haliburton College for Gentlewomen, near Victoria, B.C., receives a few students at £85 a year, for instruction in dairying, beekeeping, gardening, etc. The Queen Mary's Coronation Hostel at 1100, Barclay Street, Vancouver, receives and trains educated women for household or other work; boarding terms are \$5 to \$7.50 a week.

Vaccination.—Every person entering Canada must furnish evidence, to the satisfaction of a quarantine officer, of having been vaccinated, or having had small-pox. Every person not showing satisfactory evidence of having been vaccinated, or of having had small-pox, shall be vaccinated by a quarantine officer, or detained under observation. The production of an endorsement on the passenger's ticket by the ship's surgeon, that the passenger has been successfully vaccinated, may be taken as evidence of vaccination by the quarantine officer, but the officer may himself also personally examine passengers. The ship's surgeon must examine each steerage passenger. Persons refusing vaccination, when ordered, are detained at the quarantine station for not less than 18 days. (Quarantine Regulations, 12th June, 1907.)

Medical Examination.—*Warning.*—Under existing arrangements the medical examination by the Board of Trade doctor prior to departure from this country is solely for the purposes of the Merchant Shipping Acts, and does not in any way guarantee the emigrant against exclusion on arrival on medical or physical grounds.

Prohibited Immigrants.—The Immigration Act, 1910, as amended in 1911, enacts as follows:—

3. No immigrant, passenger, or other person, unless he is a Canadian citizen, or has Canadian domicile, shall be permitted to land in Canada, or in case of having landed in or entered Canada shall be permitted to remain therein, who belongs to any of the following classes, hereinafter called "prohibited classes":—

(a) Idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, and persons who have been insane within five years previous.

(b) Persons afflicted with any loathsome disease, or with a disease which is contagious or infectious, or which may become dangerous to the public health, whether such persons intend to settle in Canada or only to pass through Canada in transit to some other country: Provided that if such disease is one which is curable within a reasonably short time, such persons may, subject

to the regulations in that behalf, if any, be permitted to remain on board ship if hospital facilities do not exist on shore, or to leave ship for medical treatment.

(c) Immigrants who are dumb, blind, or otherwise physically defective, unless in the opinion of a Board of Inquiry, or officer acting as such, they have sufficient money, or have such profession, occupation, trade, employment, or other legitimate mode of earning a living that they are not liable to become a public charge or unless they belong to a family accompanying them or already in Canada and which gives security satisfactory to the Minister against such immigrants becoming a public charge.

(d) (e) and (f) Certain criminals and immoral persons.

(g) Professional beggars or vagrants, or persons likely to become a public charge.

(h) Immigrants to whom money has been given or loaned by any charitable organisation for the purpose of enabling them to qualify for landing in Canada under this Act, or whose passage to Canada has been paid wholly or in part by any charitable organisation, out of public moneys, unless it is shown that the authority in writing of the Superintendent of Immigration, or in case of persons coming from Europe, the authority in writing of the Assistant Superintendent of Immigration for Canada, in London, has been obtained for the landing in Canada of such persons, and that such authority has been acted upon within a period of sixty days thereafter.

40—42. Whenever any person, other than a Canadian citizen, within three years after landing in Canada has been convicted of a criminal offence in Canada, or is adjudged immoral, or has become a professional beggar or a public charge, or an inmate of a penitentiary, gaol, reformatory, prison, hospital, insane asylum, or public charitable institution, or enters or remains in Canada contrary to any provision of this Act, he may, after investigation of the facts, be deported together with all those dependent on him.

Money.—Immigrants may be required to possess a prescribed minimum amount of money before being allowed to land (Sec. 37). See p. 6.

Immigrants Deported.—5,626 immigrants were deported during the ten years 1903–12, of whom 3,799 were British or Irish.

Customs Tariff Act.—The Customs Tariff Acts, 1907–13, levy duty on the value of the goods imported, or prescribe specific duties, but there is an extensive free list, and there is a preferential tariff in favour of British goods. Copies may be seen at this office.

Settlers' Effects.—The following effects of settlers are admitted free of duty:—Wearing apparel, books, usual and reasonable household furniture, and other household effects; instruments and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, bicycles,

carts, wagons and other highway vehicles, agricultural implements and live stock for the farm, not to include live stock or articles for sale, or for use as a contractor's outfit, nor vehicles nor implements moved by mechanical power, nor machinery for use in any manufacturing establishment; all the foregoing if actually owned abroad by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and subject to regulations by the Minister of Customs; *provided* that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought by the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after 12 months' actual use in Canada.

Baggage.—Travellers' baggage also is admitted free.

Dogs.—Dogs are generally admitted free as settlers' effects; the charge for carrying a dog on the Canadian railways is about 12 per cent. of the passenger fare. There is no quarantine on landing.

Demand for Labour and Wages.*—The demand for labour, and the average rates of wages may be summed up as follows:—

Farmers.—There are good openings in all parts of Canada for farmers, and others with a little capital (as to which *see* pp. 32, 69, and 73); improved farms can be bought in all parts at reasonable prices, and in many parts free grants of land can also be obtained (*see* pp. 32, 54, 58, 76, 83, and 93). There is not much demand for farm bailiffs or managers, as such, because farmers manage and work on their own farms themselves.

Farm Labourers.—Early in April is the best time in the year for farm hands to land in Canada; new hands are not so readily taken on after autumn. The principal demand, especially in spring and during the hay and grain harvests, is for capable men and boys who understand farm work, milking cows, looking after cattle, horses, sheep, or pigs, killing and dressing animals, etc. Even inexperienced hands may get places in the spring, provided they are willing to learn, and are strong and able; their wages at first will be about \$10 a month, but board and lodging will be supplied free. It is the hope, and within the reach, of all steady men to possess farms of their own after a few years. In the Eastern Provinces there is a great scarcity of skilled farm hands during the season, and of men able to work on fruit farms. There is also an unlimited demand in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta during spring and summer; but the special increased demand at harvest time is met to a great extent by large numbers brought in temporarily from the Eastern Provinces. Intending settlers should consult the Emigrants' Information Office, 34, Broadway, Westminster, or one of the Canadian Government

* For changes, *see* the quarterly Canada Circular, and the monthly supplement, issued free by the Emigrants' Information Office. The Office does not find employment for Emigrants.

Agencies, *see* p. 97, as to the most suitable point in Canada to which to proceed at the time of the year they propose going out. Usually those going out in the early spring may proceed either to Ontario or one of the Western Provinces. As a rule, single men are preferred everywhere, but in the old settled districts married men, with wives competent to take charge of dairy or household duties, and families able to work, may find engagements, if the farmer can provide adequate accommodation. Yearly engagements are becoming general, especially in well settled parts, but a very common engagement is for the seven or eight busy months in the year. As a rule a farm hand lives and has his meals with the farmer, and in Ontario has a bedroom to himself or shares it with another. In the West the accommodation is rougher, and bunks often take the place of beds.

Winter Season.—In the slack or winter season men so engaged leave the farm, and, if they are competent, can obtain employment at lumbering, mining, manufacturing, and railroad construction in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces, at improving their homesteads, lumbering and (in some parts) railroading in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and at mining, fishing, lumbering and railroading in British Columbia. Those remaining on the farm during the winter are paid from \$5 to \$15 a month with board.

Wages of Farm Hands.—Wages with board and lodging for experienced single men average, during seven or eight months in the year, in *Prince Edward Island*, \$12 to \$26* a month, and in the Province of *Quebec*, from \$20 to \$25 a month. In *Ontario* they range from \$20 to \$40 a month with room, board and washing, during the working season, \$25 to \$35 being most frequently paid to trained men, and \$10 to \$18 to inexperienced men. In *New Brunswick* and in *Nova Scotia* wages are \$20 to \$33 a month with board, etc., from about May to November. In *Manitoba* they average \$25 to \$36 a month with board and lodging for the eight busy months, and \$10 to \$15 in winter; and in *Saskatchewan* and *Alberta* they range during these months from \$30 to \$45 (£6 to £9) a month, with board and lodging; a man working a steam plough in the West will earn \$4 to \$5 a day. In *British Columbia* farm hands receive from \$25 to \$35 a month with board for long engagements; but in *Vancouver Island* and elsewhere many farmers, owing to the scarcity of suitable white labour, employ Japanese and Chinese for farm work at about \$30 a month without board, or \$20 with board. Inexperienced men are paid less everywhere.

Wages of Harvest Hands.—In harvest time and for very good men, wages are higher, *skilled* harvest men receiving in the *Eastern Provinces* \$20 to \$35 a month, with board, or \$1 to \$2

* \$ is the sign for a dollar; one dollar (\$1) equals 4s. 1½d.; one cent (1c.) equals a halfpenny; 100 cents equals one dollar. So that \$15 to \$25 equal about £3 to £5 in British money.

a day ; in *Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta* and *British Columbia*, harvest men receive from \$45 (£9) a month, with board, or \$2.50 a day. But men engaged at harvest work by the day should remember that their wages are liable to considerable deduction on account of wet weather, etc. Inexperienced men are paid only about half these wages as a rule.

Yearly Rate of Wages.—If the engagement is by the year the rate is lower ; thus, in the *Eastern Provinces* the yearly rate for competent men is \$200 to \$300, with board, lodging and washing, and for inexperienced men \$100 to \$180 ; in *Manitoba*, \$200 to \$300, with board and washing ; in *Saskatchewan* and *British Columbia* \$300 and board, or \$260 to \$330 and board for the eight months, exclusive of winter.

Married Couples.—Married couples are wanted everywhere, if accommodation can be had ; in the *Eastern Provinces* they receive, if they are first-class farm hands, about \$200 to \$350 a year with house and use of plot of land for growing vegetables, the wife doing general housework and the man working on the farm ; less experienced couples receive from \$180 a year. Married couples in *Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta*, and *British Columbia* receive \$280 to \$450 (£56 to £90) a year, with board and lodging.

Shepherds.—Good shepherds in *Manitoba, Saskatchewan*, and *Alberta* get \$20 to \$25 a month and board, if taken by the year ; there is not much demand for them, as there are not many sheep.

Gardeners and Market Gardeners.—In *Ontario* gardeners get \$1 to \$1.75 (4s. 2d. to 7s. 3d.) a day, or \$15 to \$30 a month with board ; and in the *Western Provinces* \$25 to \$45 a month. There are good openings generally near the larger cities for gardeners, and for market gardeners with a little capital ; but, failing such employment, they should always be ready to take up farm work.

Mechanics.—Spring and summer are the busy months for the building, metal, engineering, and manufacturing trades generally. The demand for mechanics was bad last summer, especially in the building trades in the West, and many men were out of work. See Caution on p. 6. In ordinary years, however, a blacksmith or carpenter with a little money, who could combine the working of a small farm with his trade, or was sufficiently skilled to command work in towns, would be likely to do well, if he arrived in the spring or summer season. The chief manufacturing centres are in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, but there are considerable industries also in all the Maritime Provinces. Outdoor work in the building and other trades is to a considerable extent confined to spring and summer only, except that on the coast of *British Columbia*, where the winter is much milder, it is carried on during most of the year. A man in engineering works—especially in those which are mainly repair shops—should be able to use all ordinary tools and machines.

Wages of Mechanics in the Building and Iron Trades.—The ordinary wages per day for mechanics, such as iron moulders, iron-workers, boiler-makers, and machinists, without board are \$1.50 to \$3 in the Eastern Provinces, \$2 to \$3.50 in Manitoba, \$3 to \$4 in Saskatchewan and Alberta according to distance from a railway, and \$3 to \$5 in British Columbia. The wages of masons and bricklayers are 50 cents to \$1 a day higher in all cases; but there are several weeks in winter when they cannot work owing to the frost.

Blacksmiths' wages at Fort William (Ontario) are \$4 to \$5 a day.

Bootmakers' wages in Ontario average per week for *males*: skilled, \$8 to \$12.50 and upwards, and unskilled, \$7.50 to \$9.50; and for *females*: skilled, \$6 to \$9, and unskilled, \$4.50 to \$7.

Bricklayers' wages are 45 cents an hour at Montreal, 50 cents at Halifax, 52 cents at Ottawa, 55 cents at Hamilton, 67½ cents at Winnipeg with a seven to eight months' season, 65 cents at Regina, \$30.80 a week at Calgary, and \$4.50 to \$5 a day at Victoria.

Carpenters' wages are 33 cents an hour at Halifax, 30 cents at Belleville, 35 cents at Montreal, 45 cents at Toronto, 35 to 50 cents at Fort William (Ontario), \$2.50 to \$3 a day at St. John (N.B.), 35 to 45 cents. an hour at Winnipeg, 50 to 55 cents an hour in Saskatchewan and \$3.50 to \$4 a day at Vancouver and Victoria (B.C.).

Compositors' wages are \$18½ to \$20 a week at Montreal, \$3 to \$3.33 a day at Winnipeg, \$21 to \$23 a week at Toronto, \$22 a week at Regina, \$23 to \$25 at Saskatoon, and \$33 at Victoria (B.C.).

Masons' wages are 52½ cents an hour at Toronto, 67½ cents an hour at Winnipeg with a seven to eight months' season, \$3 a day at St. John (N.B.), \$5 a day at Prince Rupert (B.C.), and \$6 a day at Vancouver.

Mill-hands.—There are woollen, worsted, and cotton mills in all the Eastern Provinces, but wages—considering the longer hours—are not much better than in the United Kingdom. Most of the mill hands are in Ontario and Quebec.

Moulders' wages are \$2.75 a day at Montreal, \$17.25 a week at Toronto, 37½ cents an hour at Saskatoon, and \$4 a day at Vancouver.

Painters' wages at St. John (N.B.) are \$2.50 a day, at Hamilton 35 cents an hour, at Winnipeg 42½ to 47½ cents an hour, at Regina (Sask.) 50 cents an hour, and at Victoria (B.C.) \$23.50 a week.

Plasterers' wages are 35 cents an hour at Halifax, 47 to 55 cents at Montreal, 50 to 55 cents at Ottawa, \$3 a day at St. John, 50 cents an hour at Winnipeg, 65 cents at Edmonton, 68½ cents at Calgary, \$4 to \$7 a day at Vernon (B.C.), and \$5 a day at Victoria (B.C.).

Plumbers' wages are 35 cents an hour at Halifax, 40 cents at Ottawa, 60 cents at Regina, 62½ cents at Calgary, 67½ cents at

Lethbridge, \$4.80 a day at Prince Albert, and \$5 a day at Vancouver.

Sheet metal workers' wages are 35 cents an hour at Hamilton, 35 cents at Toronto, 41 cents at Winnipeg, 65 cents at Edmonton, and 50 cents at Saskatoon.

Shipwrights' wages are \$3 a day at St. John, and \$4 to \$5 in British Columbia.

Stone-cutters' wages are 40 to 45 cents an hour at Halifax, 45 cents at Montreal, 50 to 52½ cents at Toronto, and \$28.60 per week at Calgary.

Tailors' wages are \$1.75 to \$2.50 a day at Halifax, \$17 per week at Winnipeg, 35 cents an hour at Calgary, and \$20 a week at Vancouver.

General Demand.—These rates of wages are only given for general information. The classes chiefly in demand in Canada are farmers with capital, farm labourers, and female domestic servants. But owing to the variety of industries which are carried on, and the construction of railways and other public works, there are often fair openings for others in the spring and summer only. They should always obtain information from the Canadian Government Agents (*see* p. 97), or from the Emigrants' Information Office.

Lumbermen.—Lumbering is difficult work at first and there is little demand for inexperienced hands. Lumbermen in the winter camps in New Brunswick get \$25 to \$34 a month with board. In the Ottawa valley wages for general hands average \$30 to \$35 per month with board, for drivers \$38 to \$45, for sawyers \$1.50 to \$3.50 a day, and for labourers \$1.60 a day. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan men in the lumber camps receive \$30 a month. Men in the logging camps of British Columbia get from \$30 to \$70 a month with board, or \$2.50 to \$2.75 a day without board. In the mills the usual day's work is 10 to 11 hours, and in the woods from daylight until dark. Lumbering is largely carried on in the winter season, and there is a good chance of employment for skilled men only in the Eastern Provinces, or in British Columbia, or in some parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

Miners.—Details as to mining and miners' wages in the various Provinces are given in the subsequent pages of this Handbook, where each Province is described. The value of the mineral production in Canada in 1912 was over 135 million dollars. There are Mining Schools in Canada—at Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia; McGill University, Montreal; School of Mines, Kingston; School of Practical Science, Toronto, Ontario; and a new one at Haileybury, near Cobalt, in Northern Ontario.

Coal Miners.—The principal coal mines are in Nova Scotia; at Lethbridge, Bankhead, and Edmonton, in Alberta; at Nanaimo and Ladysmith, on Vancouver Island; and at Crow's

Nest Pass on the borders of British Columbia and Alberta. Nova Scotia including Cape Breton, and British Columbia, generally offer the best openings for coal miners, the mines there being much the largest.

Gold Miners.—The principal goldfields are in Nova Scotia, Ontario, British Columbia, and in the Yukon Territory.

Other Miners.—There are various other minerals worked, such as asbestos and slate near Richmond (in the Province of Quebec); copper and nickel at Sudbury in Ontario; iron in Nova Scotia and Ontario; gypsum in Nova Scotia and Manitoba; silver at Cobalt (Ontario), and in the East and West Kootenay districts of British Columbia; and building stone in various parts.

General Labourers.—The average wage of general labourers, without board, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia are \$2 to \$3 per day of 9 to 10 hours, and in other Provinces \$1.50 to \$2.25 per day of 9 to 10 hours. Wharf labourers at Vancouver (B.C.) are paid 20 cents an hour, and at Montreal \$1.25 to \$2 a day. Longshoremen are paid 28 cents an hour (and at night 35 cents) at Halifax, 30 to 35 cents at St. John (N.B.), 45 to 60 cents at Vancouver and Victoria (B.C.), and at Prince Rupert (B.C.) \$3 a day. There is generally a good demand for these classes during the spring and summer only. Youths, who are not strong enough for farm or general work, should not emigrate, as they will be of no use, and will be unable to obtain any employment.

Railway Labourers.—Thousands of men, such as permanent way men, trackmen, platelayers, pick and shovel men, navvies, carters, stablemen, and teamsters are being employed during the season in railway construction. In British Columbia and east of Winnipeg there is much rock work, and employment lasts throughout the year, but in the prairie regions west of Winnipeg it stops during winter. Labourers get \$1.50 to \$2.25 a day, and teamsters \$30 to \$40 a month. Board costs \$3.50 to \$5 a week; tents or huts are provided. There is generally a good demand for strong men during the season, but persons should make enquiry before going.

Fishermen.—Many thousands of hands are employed in fishing, especially in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Quebec. The average season lasts from April to November. In the off season they work at other things. Fishermen own their own boats, or are paid on the shares system, average earnings for the season being \$150 to \$250. In lobster canneries, however, men work at fixed wages, generally about \$8 a week. In British Columbia there is also a very large fishing industry, but most of the employees are native Indians or other coloured persons; a few white men in the canneries earn from \$40 to \$100 a month with board during the season of five or six months, but Chinese

mainly are employed at \$40 to \$56 a month. For the Fishery Regulations in the different Provinces, see the Supplement to the Canada Gazette, 21st September, 1907, and the Gazette of 26th October, 1907, and amendments; and as to lobsters the Regulations of 30th September, 1910.

Railway Servants.—There is little or no opening for drivers, firemen, signalmen, porters, station-masters, etc.; the demand is not large, and the supply on the spot is generally quite sufficient to meet it. Conductors on passenger trains get \$1.75 to \$2.75 and upwards a day; locomotive engineers get \$1.75 to \$3.25 a day in the East, and \$3.25 to \$4.50 in the West; and locomotive firemen \$1.40 to \$1.75 in the East, and \$1.85 to \$3 in the West. Conductors and motormen on Street Railways are paid 20 to 27½ cents an hour in the East, 25 to 32 cents at Winnipeg (Manitoba), 25 to 37½ cents at Regina, and 27 to 36½ cents in British Columbia.

Bakers, Barbers, Butchers, Grocers, etc.—Bakers' wages at Toronto average \$13 to \$14 a week, and at Winnipeg \$18 to \$20. Barbers and butchers earn on the average \$1.25 to \$2 a day, and grocery and dry goods clerks \$8 to \$12 a week with two nights off; at Victoria (B.C.) a barber may earn \$3 a day. There is little demand for these classes.

Coachmen and Grooms.—The wages of coachmen and grooms average \$10 to \$15 a month, with board; there are openings for men in large towns like Ottawa, Montreal, etc., during the season.

Women and Girls.—(a) *Domestic Servants.*—Female domestic servants, and especially general servants, or "cook generals," are in great demand in most districts; both in towns and on farms. They can go out at any time of the year, either by themselves or under charge of a Society (see p. 17). They will have no difficulty in getting good situations, but they should have a little money with them on landing, and should remember that good characters are necessary. The main demand is for "cook generals." Canadian households are arranged differently from those in this country, and servants are expected to do many kinds of work, as washing, scrubbing, baking, etc.

Domestic servants' wages per month in the cities, with board and lodging included, are \$10 to \$20 in the East, and \$15 to \$25 in the West. Charwomen at Winnipeg get 20 cents an hour with meals; and waitresses in hotels may earn as much as \$70 or \$80 a month and board.

Laundresses.—Laundresses' wages average \$1 to \$1.50 a day, with board in the East, and from \$6 to \$18 a week—or an average of \$9—in Victoria (B.C.).

Cooks.—Cooks' wages are at least \$2 to \$3 a month higher than those of general servants, and in some towns in the West they rise as high as \$20 to \$25 a month. In British Columbia

cooks receive \$25 to \$30 a month in private families, and \$40 to \$50 and upwards in boarding houses and hotels, in both cases with board and lodging; but Chinese and Japanese servants mainly are used, especially in country districts, as cooks, for the rougher kind of domestic work, and (at \$25 to \$40 a month) for laundry work.

Female Farm Servants.—Female farm servants receive, with board and lodging, \$8 to \$12 a month in the Eastern Provinces and \$14 to \$20 in the West. The majority of farm servants are expected to do the usual indoor work, and in addition bread baking and butter making; in the newly-settled districts living is rough and isolated. They are generally very difficult to obtain, the variety of other callings and employments now open to women attracting them away from the farm.

Lady Helps.—There is a limited demand for lady helps in British Columbia. They are treated as members of the family, but are expected to do more in the way of housework, looking after the children, etc., than they would do in Great Britain or Ireland. The pay is \$15 to \$20 a month, and upwards; a companion help is often expected to do the whole work of the house, including cooking, baking and washing.

(b) *Milliners and Dressmakers.*—Milliners and dressmakers are in demand in most of the larger centres; but they are not advised to go out without getting special information, unless they go to join friends. Wages average \$1 to \$1.25 a day in the East; and \$50 to \$100 a month in the West, or \$2 to \$2.50 a day with board. In British Columbia, dressmakers going to private houses are paid \$2 to \$2.50 a day with meals, and they are usually in demand.

(c) *Female Factory Hands.*—The demand for female factory hands of all classes has been good, and wages have improved. Single women are not, however, as a rule, recommended to go out on the chance of getting work in factories, as there are better and safer openings in domestic service. Moreover, board and lodging cost not less than \$3 a week, and factory hands cannot earn this, at all events at first; and in addition there is the cost of clothes, tram fares, etc. Factory work is best suited for those living with their parents, and not for girls living alone. There are cotton and woollen mills at Cornwall, Valleyfield (Quebec), Hamilton, Kingston, Toronto, Brentford (Ontario), Montreal, Sherbrooke, Ottawa, Halifax, Milltown (New Brunswick), etc. At St. John, N.B., female spinners and weavers receive \$1 a day. In the towns of Ontario female mill-hands can earn \$4 to \$8 a week. Women weavers at Montreal can earn \$4½ and upwards per week. Females working in the clothing factories at Montreal, Toronto, and Hamilton receive an average of \$5 a week, the extreme wages being from \$4 to \$9. In the large whitewear industry at Toronto average wages are \$7 to \$10 a week. Sewing machinists, fancy box-makers, book folders,

book sewers, steam laundresses, and umbrella hands earn about \$3 to \$7 a week and upwards according to the proficiency. Mica pickers and sorters at Ottawa can earn \$3 to \$5 a week. In most industries in Ontario the hours of work for women are 45 to 50 hours a week, but in the cotton, woollen, and knitting factories women and girls work 52 to 60 hours a week; in Halifax mill hands work 58 hours a week. In many factories hands are paid by piece work after the first fortnight. At Winnipeg a few knitters are employed; they should not take less than \$9 to \$11 a week, as board and lodging would cost them \$6 to \$8. In Vancouver, B.C., \$8 a week is the average factory pay for garment workers, laundry workers, and others; the average cost of living would be \$7.50 a week.

(d) *Nurses, Typists, Stenographers, Clerks, Teachers, and Governesses.*—For these classes see the Professional Handbook mentioned on the outside cover.

Children.—Acts have been passed in the Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, and Quebec regulating the immigration of children. The immigration of children is only countenanced when they are properly trained; they must go out in charge of licensed institutions or persons (for the addresses of some of these, and Local Government Board Rules, see the Emigration Statutes and General Handbook, issued annually by this Office, price 3d., post free), and must be medically examined; the children must not be defective or criminal, and proper reception homes or shelters must be provided for them in Canada. Most of such children are placed out on farms in Ontario and Quebec, and in some cases in New Brunswick, and nearly all of them have done well. After school age (14 years) boys receive about \$2 a month, gradually rising to \$40 a year, and in the case of boys of 17 years \$65 to \$70; girls get \$3 to \$5 a month after school age, and later from \$8 to \$10 and upwards; board and lodging are included. About 26,649 were emigrated in this way during the twelve years from 1900 to 1912, or an average of 2,220 a year; their average age is 12 to 13 years; 2,669 emigrated in the year 1911–12.

Professional Persons.—For professional persons, see the Professional Handbook, issued annually by the Emigrants' Information Office, price 3d., post free.

Army Pensioners.—An advance or commutation of pension may be allowed to army pensioners who are about to emigrate to become settlers in a British possession out of the United Kingdom; but no pension can be reduced thereby to less than 1s. a day. All applications for information on this subject should be addressed to the Officer by whom the man's pension is issued.

Persons Who Should Not Emigrate.—Clerks (unless they know shorthand and typewriting), shopmen, storekeepers, men-servants, women above the grade of servants—such as governesses, typewriters, telephone clerks, shop assistants, nurses, professional women (except teachers), etc.—and persons having no particular trade or calling, or otherwise unfit for manual labour, should not emigrate unless they have situations offered to them, or go to stay with friends, or have means of their own to support them for a few weeks.

Hours of Labour.—The ten-hour day in the building trades is practically universal everywhere; with the exception of a few of the larger towns, where a nine-hour or eight-hour day prevails, and of British Columbia, where the eight-hour day is usual.

Throughout Canada, except on the coast of British Columbia, out-of-doors work in the building trade is slack during winter, owing to the long frost, and there are several days or weeks when such work is impossible. On the coast of British Columbia work is less affected by the winter.

Lumbermen work 10 to 12 hours a day, and farm labourers 12 to 16 in the short busy season.

Saturday half-holidays are not, as a rule, observed in Canada, but in many places early closing is now in force.

Department of Labour.—The Dominion Department of Labour at Ottawa publishes a Labour Gazette monthly, price 3 cents. The Gazette gives full information as to the demand for labour throughout Canada, and as to other matters affecting labour.

Cost of Living.—The necessities of life, except fuel and clothing, are generally cheaper than they are in the United Kingdom, and the luxuries are dearer. It is reckoned that the general cost of living has risen 60 per cent. since 1897. Rent, fuel, clothing, and servants cost more than at home; but the cost of board and lodging for single persons is reasonable. A good workman should certainly be able to save money, especially if he is unmarried. Stoves are used in Canada for cooking and heating, not open grates; tenants generally provide their own cooking stoves, which cost £4 to £7 each, and are removable; wood or coal is used for fuel, and sometimes gas or oil. Many little expenses, such as tram fares and newspapers, are generally dearer than at home; and in the West the smallest coin in use is five cents. It is calculated that the average expenditure of a family of five persons earning \$800 a year is \$13·64 a week.

Caution.—Emigrants must accustom themselves to the Canadian mode of living in such things as food, household management, etc., and must not expect everything to be the same as in England, or Scotland, or Ireland. What is suitable here is not always suitable in Canada.

Prices of food.—The prices of provisions have a tendency to rise in the West, and are generally highest in *British Columbia*;

for prices in the Yukon, *see* p. 83. Fish and game are plentiful and cheap in many parts. Tea is the usual drink at meals. The following table gives the average retail prices in September, 1913, and is condensed from that in the Dominion Labour Gazette. The prices are per lb. (unless otherwise stated) and are as follows :—

—	St. John (N.B.) and Halifax (N.S.).	Montreal (Que.).	Toronto (Ont.).	Winnipeg (Man.).	Regina (Sask.).	Victoria (B.C.).
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Bacon	24-25	25	22-25	35	32	35
Beef....	14-24	15-25	12½-25	10-25	13-25	13-30
Bread	4½-5½	5½	3½-4	5	4	6½
Butter	28-30	30	26-32	25-35	25	35
Cheese	18-20	20-22	17-20	20	20	20-30
Coal (per 2,000 lbs.).	\$5.50 to \$8.00	\$8.00 to \$8.50	\$5.50 to \$7.75	\$9.00 to \$11.00	\$10.00 to \$13.25	\$6.50 to \$12.50
Coal Oil (per gal.).	20-22	30	20-23	25	30	40
Coffee	40-60	30-40	25-40	35	35-40	40
Eggs (per doz.).	28-35	32-40	25-32	30-35	25-30	35-50
Fish, fresh	6-17	9-20	12-15	12½-15	15	10-15
Flour	3¼	3½	3	3	3½	4
Lard....	18-20	20	18	18	20	20
Milk (per quart).	8	8	9	10	12½	15
Mutton	15-18	—	15-20	24	25	25
Pork, salt	18	20	12-14	18	22	20
Potatoes (per 1½ bushels).	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$0.90 to \$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.40	\$1.75
Rice....	5-6	6	5	6	6¼	8
Sugar	4½-5½	5	5	6½	6½	6½-7½
Starch	10-12	8	7	8	10	10
Tea	30-40	30-50	25-40	35	35-40	40-50
Vinegar	10	15	10	10	15	15-25
Wood (per cord).*	\$3.50 to \$9.00	\$8.00 to \$12.00	\$5.50 to \$8.50	\$6.00 to \$7.00	\$8.50 to \$9.00	\$6.50

* A cord is a quantity 8 feet long, 4 deep, and 4 thick.

Rent.—Rent varies greatly, and during the last few years has increased from 15 to 40 per cent. In the cities and towns the houses are substantially built, and those of stone predominate, but in nearly all of them there is a great scarcity of workmen's houses. Settlers in the new districts either purchase complete frame houses of wood, or buy the timber (\$50 to \$200), and build their own houses. In towns the average monthly rent of a house with four to six rooms is as follows:—Prince Edward Island \$7 to \$10, Halifax \$10 to \$15, St. John \$8 to \$15, Montreal \$12 to \$20, Belleville \$8, Ottawa \$10 to \$15, Toronto \$12 to \$15, Fort William \$12 to \$25, Winnipeg \$20 to \$35, Brandon \$12 to \$20, Regina \$20 to \$40, Saskatoon \$20 to

\$24, Calgary \$20 to \$50, Lethbridge \$12 to \$20, Edmonton \$20 to \$30, Vernon \$20 to \$30, New Westminster \$15 to \$25, Vancouver \$18 to \$30, Victoria \$15 to \$30. Houses containing only three rooms cost less; in towns, where houses are scarce, rent is higher; rent is less in country districts. Tents, which are sometimes used, cost \$16 to \$20 each to buy, or may be lived in at a rent of about \$4 a month.

Board and Lodging.—The average rate for board and lodging is from \$3 to \$5 a week in the Eastern Provinces, and \$5 to \$8 in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

Clothing.—Clothing in the East is about 10 per cent., or 2s. in the pound, and in the Central Provinces and British Columbia about 20 per cent. (4s. in the pound) dearer than it is in the United Kingdom. A suit of clothes would cost from \$15 to \$25.

Banks and Savings Banks.—Banks are numerous throughout the Dominion, and they all have British agents. Government and Post Office Savings Banks also are numerous; the interest given is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Post.—From the United Kingdom to Canada the postal rates are (1) Letters, 1d. per oz.; (2) Newspapers or magazines, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for 2 oz. or 1d. per lb.; (3) Postcards, 1d. each; (4) Parcels, by Parcel Post, not exceeding 3 lbs., 1s.; parcels from 3 lbs. to 7 lbs., 2s.; parcels, 7 lbs. to 11 lbs., 3s.; (5) Money orders, 3d. to 5s. 3d. for sums up to £40.

Telegraphs.—There is telegraphic communication between Canada and all parts of the world. The charge for a telegram from the United Kingdom is 8d. to 1s. a word to the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, and Ontario, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5d. to Manitoba, and 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. to Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, but in the case of some outlying places in British Columbia the charge is 1s. 4d. to 3s. 2d. a word.

Libraries, Societies, Hospitals, etc.—Building and friendly societies, libraries, mechanics' institutes, hospitals, girls' friendly societies, etc., are numerous throughout Canada. Members of friendly societies in any part of the United Kingdom should apply to their own society for letters of introduction to the corresponding society in the Dominion. For Home Reunion Associations, *see* p. 12.

Amusements.—All British sports flourish in the Dominion, as well as baseball, lacrosse, etc. In the winter there is unlimited skating, sleighing, tobogganing, curling, hockey, and snow-shoeing.

Sport.—In the forests of Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Manitoba, moose are abundant, and moose and deer in the wilder parts of Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan. In New Brunswick there are great numbers of moose, caribou, and deer; there are also quantities of goose, duck, teal, snipe, etc. In British Columbia there are deer, elk, bear, and other large game. The best salmon

streams are in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia. Buffalo and other large game have practically disappeared from the Western Provinces, except in the far north; but there are quantities of small game, including duck, prairie chicken, etc. There are plenty of woodcock in Nova Scotia, and grouse, duck, snipe, etc., may be met with everywhere; while the rivers abound with many kinds of excellent fish. There are no laws affecting property in game, but there are close seasons and other restrictions.

Experimental Farms.—There are Government experimental farms or stations at Ottawa, Ont.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Cap Rouge, Quebec; Nappan and Kentville, Nova Scotia; Brandon, Man.; Indian Head; Rosthern (north of Saskatoon), and Scott, Saskatchewan; Lethbridge, Lacombe and Fort Vermilion (Peace River district), in Alberta and at Agassiz, B.C.

Free Grants of Land.—A free grant of 100 to 200 acres of forest land is made on conditions of residence and cultivation to any settler over 18 years of age in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and of 160 acres of land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon, and some parts of British Columbia; for particulars *see* subsequent pages of this Handbook. Land may also be bought at moderate prices.

Capital and Experience Necessary for Farming.—To start on a farm, whether a free grant or not, settlers should have a capital of at least 35s. per acre, exclusive of their passage money and the cost (if any) of the land (*see also* p. 73); for first rate farming in Ontario, a capital of £3 to £4 an acre would be required. Some have succeeded with less, but success is more difficult. *Settlers should know something of Canadian farming before taking up land*: they will gain experience and good wages by working for a year or two as farm labourers. Even persons accustomed to farming at home would do well to work and wait in Canada before investing their savings in land: for the inexperienced delay is imperative. The soil, climate, and manner of farming in Canada are necessarily very different from those in Great Britain, and unless settlers adapt themselves to these new conditions and are not too proud to learn Canadian methods from local men of experience, they will lose both time and money (*see also* p. 77). For the capital required for a ranche, *see* p. 69.

Clearing Land.—To clear forest land requires heavy labour and much expense if assistance is hired; partial clearing costs about £3 an acre. At the same time it must be remembered that the settler can sometimes sell some of the cleared timber for lumber or pulp wood. A person with capital will generally do better to buy an improved farm rather than spend much money and time in clearing unimproved land. In most parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, no clearing is required. *See also* p. 56.

Premiums to Farmers.—Young settlers *should not* under any circumstances pay premiums to farmers for instruction in farming. It is a system which is open to grave abuse, and is considered by the Canadian Government to be unnecessary. In all cases it is a waste of money, and in many instances the payments are induced to be made by fraudulent statements. Young men should hire themselves out on farms, taking advantage of the advice and assistance of the Government agents ; or apply for admission to the Macdonald College of Agriculture at St. Anne, near Montreal, *see* p. 51 ; or to the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, *see* p. 56 ; or to the Nova Scotia Agricultural College at Truro (p. 40) ; or to the Manitoba Agricultural College, near Winnipeg, or the Saskatchewan Agricultural College at Saskatoon (p. 70). If they adopt the first course and are without any experience of farm work, they must expect to receive little wages beyond free board and lodging. All the Agricultural Colleges require intending students to have had at least one year's practical experience of farm work before they can be admitted.

Marriage Law.—Marriage with a deceased wife's sister or with a deceased wife's sister's daughter is lawful (R.S. 1906, ch. 105).

Militia Acts.—By the Militia Acts, R.S. 1906, ch. 41 & 42, all male British subjects between 18 and 60 years are liable to drill for not more than 30 days a year for three years, and to serve in time of war. Practically no one need do so against his will, as there are always enough volunteers.

Lord's Day Act.—By the Lord's Day Act, R.S. 1906, ch. 153—except as provided in any Provincial Act—no sales, no work except work of necessity or mercy, no public game or contest for gain, and no pleasure excursions by hired conveyances are lawful on the Lord's Day.

Immigration of Foreigners.—To assist the immigration of foreigners under contract to perform labour in Canada is prohibited by ch. 97 of Revised Statutes, 1906. But this Act does not apply to skilled workmen in new industries, if such labour cannot be otherwise obtained, nor to actors, artists, lecturers or singers, nor personal or domestic servants, nor to relatives intending to settle, nor to any foreign country at all, unless it has applied to Canada a law similar to this Act. To assist or encourage the immigration of any resident in a foreign country by promise of employment through advertisements published in such foreign country is also prohibited, except in the case of skilled labour not obtainable in Canada.

False Representations as to Demand for Labour.—By the Immigration Act, 1910, sec. 55, it is made an offence for any one to circulate in any country outside Canada false representations as to opportunities for employment or the state of the labour market in Canada, so as to induce or deter emigration from that country into Canada.

Conciliation and Labour Act.—The Conciliation and Labour Act, R.S., ch. 96, facilitates the settlement of trade disputes, and establishes a Department of Labour, *see* p. 28.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Acts.—The Industrial Disputes Investigation Acts, 1907 and 1910, provide for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, to which disputes connected with Public Utilities should be referred, before a strike or lock-out become legal. Public Utilities include industries such as mining, transport, street railways, telephones, etc., a stoppage in which causes public inconvenience.

Immigration Aid Societies Act.—The Immigration Aid Societies Act, R.S. 1906, ch. 94, authorises the formation of Immigration Aid Societies in Canada, to assist emigrants to reach Canada from Europe, and to obtain employment for them.

Bounty Acts, 1903–1913—Bounties are paid on binder twine made in Canada (Acts of 1903 and 1907); on lead mined in Canada till 30 June, 1918 (Acts of 1913, ch. 29), and on crude petroleum produced in Canada (Act of 1910).

Chinese Immigration.—The Chinese Immigration Acts impose a tax of \$500 on all Chinese—with some exceptions—entering Canada (instead of \$100 as formerly), and otherwise restrict their immigration (R.S. 1906, ch. 95, and Acts of 1908, ch. 14). Most of the Chinese are in British Columbia.

Smoking by Young Persons.—No one may sell or give cigarettes or other tobacco to persons under 16 years to smoke (Acts of 1908, ch. 73).

The different Provinces will now be described in detail.

THE PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Area and Population.—Prince Edward Island is the smallest of the Provinces, being about as large as Norfolk, and has a population of 93,728, being 9,531 less than in 1901. It is a pleasant summer resort, owing to its cool climate; and carries on a fair trade, both internally and with the mainland. The average mean temperature is 62° in summer and 20° in winter.

How to Get There.—The island is separated from the mainland of Canada by the Northumberland Strait, 9 to 30 miles wide. The island may be reached (1) by Halifax; thence for a few shillings by train to Pictou (117 miles), and steamer to Charlottetown (50 miles), or Georgetown; or (2) by rail from St. John, or from Quebec or Rimouski to Point du Chene, and thence by steamer to Summerside. See map opposite title page.

Communication with the mainland is sometimes hindered by ice during winter. A railway runs right through the island, connecting all the chief places, such as Alberton, Summerside (pop. 2,678), Charlottetown, the capital (pop. 11,198), Georgetown and Souris.

Farming and Dairying.—The surface is fairly undulating and well watered, and the soil is for the most part composed of a red sandy loam. The average rainfall is 28 inches a year. All the best lands are cleared and occupied, the vacant parts consisting mainly of forest land of medium quality. Improved agricultural land costs \$25 to \$60 an acre, and dairying land \$75 to \$100. Farms average from 50 to 200 acres in size; nearly all of them are owned, not rented. The Provincial Government suggests £600 as the minimum capital for farmers wishing to take up farms. The yields of the principal crops in 1912 were estimated as follows; the total value of the crops being over \$9,000,000:—

<i>Crop.</i>	<i>Yield in bushels.</i>	<i>Crop.</i>	<i>Yield in bushels.</i>
Wheat	628,000	Buckwheat	100,000
Oats	7,358,000	Peas	2,000
Mixed grains	355,000	Beans	3,000
Potatoes	6,741,000		tons
Roots	3,590,000	Hay	248,000
Barley	145,000		

The soil is improved by manuring it with the rich mussel mud found in the rivers of the island. Owing to the excellence of its pasture the island is suitable for horses, sheep, cattle, and pigs, and such stock is successfully bred for the island or for export. Butter and cheese are made in factories, and there is plenty of scope for this industry, and for the raising of hogs, poultry, and fruit. The production of apples, cherries, and plums is increasing; there is already a large export of eggs. There is a Provincial farm and orchard. The timber is mainly spruce and balsam fir.

Building Stone.—The only building stone produced is from a small quarry near Charlottetown. Otherwise there are no mineral industries in the island.

Fisheries.—Several thousand persons are employed in the cod, herring, lobster, oyster, and other fisheries, and in the canneries. Lobsters especially are caught in large numbers and canned for exportation. The bays and inlets are suitable for the cultivation of oysters, and are being surveyed and leased to private individuals; about 100,000 acres are available.

Fox Ranches.—The breeding of silver and black foxes for the sake of their fur is a new industry, and has already attained considerable proportions in this and the other Eastern Provinces. Thousands of dollars are given for valuable animals.

Manufactories, etc.—The manufactories are small; the chief are cheese and fish-preserving factories; woollen mills, a condensed milk factory, and a pork packing establishment at Charlottetown; grist and saw mills; and limekilns.

Prohibition Acts, 1907 and 1913.—No intoxicating liquor may be sold, except for medicinal purposes.

Minors Smoking Act, 1901.—Minors under 16 years of age may not smoke.

Immigrant Children Act, 1910.—Any institution or home engaged in settling boys or girls in the Province has all the rights of a guardian over such boy till he is 21 years old, and such girl till she is 21 years old unless she marries before.

Government Land Regulations.—Such unimproved Government forest land as still remains may be bought at 25 cents to \$1 an acre, on condition of erecting buildings of the value of \$65 within two years, and clearing and cultivating an acre yearly for the first eight years. The purchase money is payable by instalments. There are no Free Grant lands.

Demand for Labour.—There is a good demand for domestic servants, and, during the season, for farm hands and men wishing to learn farming; but the best opening is for farmers who are able to buy improved land, when opportunity offers. Owing to the migration of some of the island farmers to the Western Provinces, opportunities of purchase are now more frequent than formerly. To such a farmer, if he has a few hundred pounds, the island offers excellent prospects; the climate is pleasant, especially in summer, the soil is fertile, markets are good and near, and conditions are more settled than in the newer parts of Western Canada.

Wages and Food.—For wages *see* page 20. The average prices of food are: bacon 22 cents per lb., beef 16 to 20 cents per lb., bread 8 cents per 2-lb. loaf, butter 22 to 35 cents per lb., cheese 18 cents per lb., mutton 16 cents per lb., tea 25 cents per lb., milk 6 to 7 cents per quart, and coal \$4.75 to \$7 per ton (2,000 lbs.). Rent for a house of six rooms costs \$5 to \$8 per month, and board and lodging \$2.50 to \$3.50.

THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Area and Population.—Nova Scotia, including Cape Breton Island, has an area of over 13,500,000 acres, equal to a third part of England and Wales. About a third of this area is occupied by farmers, and about an eighth part is cleared. The population is 492,338.

Climate.—The mean temperature of summer is 63° and of winter 20°; the climate is very healthy.

How to Get There.—There are frequent steamers from the United Kingdom to Halifax (the principal port) (*see* p. 10), the voyage taking only about eight or nine days. The Port of Halifax is open all the year round, and in winter, when Quebec is shut off by ice, Halifax, and St. John, New Brunswick, are the main ports of arrival for passengers to Canada. For the Railways, *see* the Maps.

Description of Country : Halifax.—Nova Scotia is slightly undulating and is well watered; it has good harbours, and the unsettled parts of the interior are covered with forest. Halifax (population 46,619) is the capital; it has a magnificent harbour open all the year, and is the chief naval station of British North America. Dartmouth lies on the opposite side of the harbour, where farm land costs \$5 to \$100 an acre. The few towns that lie along the southern coast westwards of Halifax mainly depend on the lumber trade, mining, and fishing. Of these towns the chief are Chester, Lunenburg in a fair but small farming district, Bridgewater, Liverpool, Shelburne, Barrington, Yarmouth (population 6,600), and Digby. The coast line of Queens, Shelburne, and Yarmouth counties is rocky and hard to clear of trees for farming purposes, but a good section of country is opened up by the railway from Middleton on the Annapolis Valley line to Lunenburg on the coast, and other railways open up all this district between Halifax and Yarmouth. Apples and cabbages are successfully grown, and cattle do well. There are good prospects along this coast for deep sea, long and hand line fishermen; the season lasts from March to the latter part of October. There is also work to be had in the lumber camps and saw mills.

The Annapolis Valley.—Few parts of Canada can show such rich orchards, such prosperous farmhouses, or such pretty villages as may be seen in the Annapolis Valley, which lies between Digby and Windsor. Excellent apples, pears, plums, cherries, and quinces are raised, and some peaches and grapes are grown in the open air. Apples are, however, the principal and best fruit crop. Every part of the valley is suitable for fruit farming and stock-raising (for prices of farms *see* below). Portions of the counties of Hants and Kings are washed by the waters of the Bay of Fundy, and here are situate some of the richest salt marsh lands in Canada. The lower part of the Annapolis Valley,

particularly on the Granville side of the Annapolis River (a tidal river), also contains some very superior salt marsh. These marsh lands are by far the most valuable in the province for grazing purposes, being worth from £10 to £40 an acre ; the cost of reclaiming and dyking is 30s. to £4 an acre.

Truro and other Districts.—From Halifax eastwards to Truro there is some good farming country. Truro (pop. 6,107) is a prosperous place, not far from the head of the Bay of Fundy, and its industries are increasing ; the Nova Scotia Agricultural College is situated here (*see* p. 40). The railway from Truro to Windsor opens up a fair farming and lumbering district. Round the northern shore of the Bay of Fundy, and especially round Maccan and Amherst (pop. 8,973), near the New Brunswick border, there are some more rich marsh lands suitable for stock, and also some excellent farms. The country east of the above, and bordering on the Northumberland Strait, produces the best wheat grown in the Province. Much of the country to the south of this, especially that round Antigonish, Pictou, and Stewiacke, is a good grazing and dairy district, and exports beef to Newfoundland.

South-East Coast.—The inhabitants of the south coast, east of Halifax, are mostly engaged in gold mining and fishing, and here and there in agriculture. The land along the South Shore is suitable for sheep raising, and the inter-vales contain suitable soil for general farming.

Cape Breton Island.—Cape Breton Island is hilly and wooded, but has a considerable area of farm and grazing lands, which might be extended by clearing the timber. It has very important coal mines at Glace Bay, at Sydney Mines in Cape Breton County, and in other parts, and there is a large fishing industry. Very large iron and steel, cement, and tar and chemical works are erected at Sydney. The cost of producing steel is said to be lower at Sydney than at any other point in North America. Most of the iron ore used comes from Newfoundland (*see* p. 41). Sydney is therefore a busy and important place, employing great numbers of skilled hands, and having a population of 17,723. Louisburg, an ice-free harbour, is a few miles distant, and provides shipping facilities at all times of the year. There is also an excellent harbour at Sydney itself, which is not closed by ice more than 20 days a year on an average. Large coal-beds are being developed at Inverness and Port Hood also on the opposite side of the Island.

Farming.—The Government has established an Agricultural College and an Experimental Fruit Farm ; imports high class animals ; advances loans to farmers ; and in many other ways assists agriculture. Agricultural and stock-keeping land in Nova Scotia costs \$10 to \$15 an acre, and fruit-growing land \$25 to \$100 (for capital required *see* p. 32). The following table

shows the estimated acreage of principal crops grown in the Province during 1913 :—

<i>Crop.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Crop.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>
Hay and clover	....	531,000	Turnips and other roots	....	12,000
Potatoes	....	32,000			

Implements and Prices.—The prices of the more necessary agricultural implements for a settler are :—

Truck wagon, with hay and market body	....	\$75.00	Mowing machine	....	\$45.00
Dump cart	....	25.00	Horse rake	....	25.00
Plough	....	15.00	Wheelbarrow	....	5.00
Spring-tooth harrow	....	15.00	Concord buggy	....	65.00
One-horse cultivator	....	10.00	Express wagon	....	65.00
Spike-tooth harrow	15.00 to 60.00		Cutter (driving sleigh)	....	40.00
Turnip seeder	....	14.00	Express pung	....	35.00
			Farm sleds	....	40.00

Market Gardening.—In the neighbourhood of the industrial towns such as Amherst, New Glasgow, Sydney, Sydney Mines, and Glace Bay, excellent opportunities exist for market gardening. Land may be purchased at moderate rates, and the prices obtained for vegetables and small fruit are high.

Stock Grazing and Dairying.—Nova Scotia is mainly suitable for grazing, dairying, and fruit growing. Stock must be fed and put under shelter at night from November to the middle of April, and sometimes longer ; hay and turnips are raised locally for this purpose. The importation of horses by the Government is doing good, and horse-breeding holds out good prospects. The average value of farm horses per head is \$126 to \$137, of milch cows \$30 to \$60, of working oxen \$45 to \$100, of sheep \$4½, and of swine \$7 ; all these have improved in quality of late years. In spite of many advantages, which Nova Scotia offers for sheep raising, sheep have considerably decreased in number since 1871. More attention than formerly is now being given to dairying, and the improvement in quality of butter and cheese is more noticeable each year. By an Act of 1906 all cheese factories and creameries are subjected to regular inspection by the Board of Health. The Government has equipped modern Travelling Dairy Schools with complete outfits, which travel through the Province, and have proved very successful.

Fruit Growing.—There is a considerable quantity of land in the sheltered Annapolis Valley where men with experience and a little capital could raise fruit with profit. Farms there range from 100 to 200 acres, comprising orchards of varying extent 60 to 80 acres of plough and grass, and the rest timber. There are 50,000 acres now under orchard in that valley. Small farms in the Annapolis Valley can be bought for a few hundred pounds ; a list of some farms may be obtained from the Agent-General in London, and from the Secretary of Industries and Immigration at Halifax, N.S. Near Windsor fruit land costs

\$100 to \$300 an acre, and near Kentville \$50 to \$200. In almost all other parts of Nova Scotia also apples can be profitably grown; good wild land costs \$3 to \$50 an acre, according to position; 30 to 40 acres are enough. Orchards must have been planted eight to ten years before they show any considerable crop, but they continue to bear for a long series of years; raising small fruits, market gardening, dairying, etc., should occupy the farmer while the orchards are growing. There are many thousands of acres of orchards, vegetables, and small fruits.

Nova Scotia Agricultural College.—The Provincial Government has established a college at Truro, especially adapted to give instruction in the various branches of Agriculture. The subjects taught include Animal Husbandry, Biology, Horticulture and Nature Study, Veterinary Science, Chemistry, Agriculture, Poultry Management, Dairying, English and Arithmetic. The following courses are offered for farmers and their sons and daughters:—1. A two years' course beginning on November 1st and continuing until April the 15th, leading to the Associate Diploma in Agriculture. 2. A two weeks' short course in January particularly adapted to the busy farmer or his son who cannot leave home for an extended period. 3. A two weeks' short course in January for women in Domestic Science, Dairying, Horticulture and Poultry Raising. Tuition for all the foregoing courses is free. Board and lodging cost \$3.50 to \$4 a week.

Fruit Farm.—There is also a Government Experimental Fruit Farm at Kentville in the Annapolis Valley.

Coal Mining.—The total production of coal in 1912 amounted to 7,783,888 tons of 2,000 lb., which is more than half the total production of Canada. The chief mines are in (1) Cape Breton County (*see below*) where the fields have an area of over 300 square miles, most of which extend under the Atlantic, these mines being much the largest in Nova Scotia; (2) Inverness County, on the Western shore of Cape Breton Island; (3) Cumberland County, where the largest mines are at Joggins and Springhill, on the Intercolonial Railway, 120 miles north of Halifax; (4) Pictou County, the mines being on the railway near New Glasgow and Stellarton, close to the railway from Truro to Pictou.

Cape Breton Island.—The coal mining trade has been active, and the outputs have increased. Experienced machine pick miners earn from \$2.50 to \$5 a day, hand pick miners earn from \$2 to \$4 a day, shift men from \$1.85, and ordinary labourers \$1.70. For the latter class there is little demand at any time. The working day is ten hours. The cost of living has increased, but it is still less than it is further West. Board and lodging cost \$3 to \$4 a week, exclusive of washing. The houses of the coal companies at Glace Bay (pop. 16,561) and Sydney Mines (pop. 7,470) cost from \$4 to \$6 and \$8 a month, according to

size. Work can be carried on throughout the year. At Stellarton, near New Glasgow, coal miners are often in demand; expert coal cutters get on an average \$3 to \$3.25 a day ($7\frac{1}{2}$ hours) and upwards; the rent of miners' houses is \$2 to \$6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a month; board and lodging cost \$3.50 a week.

Gold Mining.—The yield of gold has fallen from 30,348 ozs. in 1902 to 4,385 ozs. in 1912; of which the district of Caribou produced 984 ozs., Tangier 1,161 ozs., and Renfrew 1,182 ozs. Gold miners are paid \$1.50 to \$2 a day, and ordinary labourers \$1.35; operations are carried on to a limited extent at all seasons. There is no demand for more miners. By an Act of 1909 the Government may make advances for the encouragement of gold-mining.

Ironworks.—Considerable quantities of iron ore are made into wrought iron, car wheels, etc., by the large establishments at Sydney, and Sydney Mines, in Cape Breton, and at New Glasgow on the mainland. The total production of pig-iron in 1912 was 425,000 tons. Most of the iron ore used comes from Newfoundland; but 31,000 tons of iron ore were raised in Nova Scotia in 1912.

Gypsum Mines, etc.—Large quantities of gypsum (376,000 tons in 1912) are mined near Windsor, Hants County, and in Victoria County. Barytes, manganese, and tungsten are also mined.

Granite, Sandstone.—Excellent grey granite is quarried at Nictaux in King's County, and sandstone at Wallace in Cumberland County, and at Pictou: but the quantities mined are not large; both are used for building purposes.

Fisheries.—The fisheries and canneries employ many thousands of hands, and vie with those of British Columbia in being larger than those of any other Province. The best are round the south coast of Halifax westwards, Lunenburg being the centre, but east of Halifax also and in Cape Breton fishing is one of the main industries of the people. The principal fish are cod and lobsters, besides considerable quantities of herring, mackerel, haddock, and hake. The annual returns from fisheries are valued at about \$10,000,000. The average earnings of a fisherman (which are generally on the share system) for the season (April to November) are \$300 to \$400; and the average income of fishermen from Queen's to Digby Counties, who use gasoline and sail boats, ranges from \$750 to \$1,000.

Timber.—Spruce, beech, hemlock, pine, maple, fir, etc., are the principal trees, and the lumber trade is large. Lumbering employs a number of men in the winter, when farming operations are slack.

Manufactories.—The manufactories are considerable, and increasing; they are mainly saw mills, factories for making barrels for the export of fruit and fish, shipbuilding yards, boot manufactories, woollen mills, cotton mills, foundries, railway

car, boiler and engine works, furniture factories, sugar refineries, wood pulp mills, and the large steel works at Sydney. Halifax, Truro, Windsor, Yarmouth, Sydney, New Glasgow, and Amherst are the chief manufacturing towns in the Province.

Technical Schools.—There is a Technical College at Halifax with power to grant degrees in civil, mining, mechanical and electrical engineering; coal mining schools near all the collieries; and engineering and technical schools of various kinds in the industrial centres.

Temperance Act, 1910 and 1912.—The sale of liquor is prohibited; except that in Halifax it is allowed unless a majority of voters objects.

Smoking by Minors.—No one may sell or give cigars or tobacco to a minor under 16 years of age. (Revised Statutes 1900, ch. 119, and Act of 1901.)

Apprentices.—Children under 14 years may be apprenticed up to 14; female minors over 14 may be apprenticed up to 18, or until marriage within that age; male minors over 14 may be apprenticed up to 21. (R.S. 1900, ch. 117.)

Shop Regulations.—No boy under 14 years, and no girl under 16 years, may be employed in a shop for more than 8 hours a day, excluding one hour for the noon-day meal, or more than 4 hours on Saturday; seats must be provided for females in shops. In Halifax the City Council must close any class or classes of shops at 6.30 p.m. on three days in the week if two-thirds of the persons occupying such shops so petition; but this does not apply to chemists' shops, restaurants, newspaper shops, and some others (Halifax Early Closing Act, 1902), nor (Amending Act of 1903) to the month of December. (R.S. 1900, ch. 124 and Stat. 1909, ch. 36.)

Mechanics' and Woodmen's Liens.—A mechanic or labourer has a lien in respect of his wages on the land, building, or materials on which he is working (R.S. 1900, ch. 17, and Acts of 1903-5 and 1909); and so Woodmen (Acts of 1913, ch. 4).

Employers' Liability.—An Act of 1900 gives compensation to workmen under certain circumstances for injuries received in their work. "Workmen" includes every labourer except domestic or menial servants. (R.S. 1900, ch. 179.) See also the "Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Acts," 1910-1913.

Conciliation Act.—An Act was passed in 1903 to provide for the prevention and settlement of trade disputes by the establishment of local conciliation boards. (Acts of 1903, ch. 37.)

Factory Acts, 1901, 1909, 1910 and 1912.—The Factories Acts provide (1) that factories must be kept clean and properly ventilated; (2) that machinery must be guarded; (3) that no

child under 14 years may be employed, except from July to October in canning fruit and vegetables, but such employment is limited to 8 hours a day and 4 on Saturdays; (4) that no boy or girl under 16 may be employed for more than 8 hours a day, or more than 4 hours on Saturday, nor may any girl under 18 years old be employed more than 9 hours a day.

Immigration Secretary.—By Acts of 1907 and 1909 a “Secretary of Industries and Immigration” was appointed to collect and disseminate statistics of Nova Scotia, with the view of encouraging immigration. Inquiries regarding the Province should be addressed to the Secretary, at 197, Hallis Street, Halifax, N.S.

Immigrant Children.—By the Immigrant Children Acts apprenticeships, indentures, and transfer agreements entered into in the United Kingdom are binding in Nova Scotia. (R.S. 1900, ch. 118, and Acts of 1905 and 1909.)

Acts for Encouragement of Settlement, No. 10 of 1912 and No. 56 of 1913.—The Government may guarantee advances by Loan Companies to farmers or intending settlers on mortgage of their farm lands and buildings, and may buy land, erect buildings on it, prepare it, and sell it to farmers. Persons should apply to the Secretary of Industries and Immigration (*see above*).

Mines Acts, 1900-1913.—A twelve-months’ licence to prospect for gold and silver, which must be for at least six adjoining areas if vacant, costs 50 cents for an area 150 ft. by 250 ft., up to 100 areas; a licence for 18 months to prospect for other minerals costs \$30 for an area of five square miles. Leases cost \$2 an area per year in the case of gold and silver, and a certain amount of labour must be performed; there is also a royalty of 2 per cent. on the gross value of the ore mined, and of 2 to 12½ cents in the case of other minerals (Mines Acts, 1911 and 1912, and 1913, ch. 51). No boy under 12 years may be employed at all in or about a mine, nor any boy under 16 years for more than 10 hours a day or 54 hours a week; no wages may be paid in a public-house. There are special regulations to ensure safety of working in mines (Acts of 1913, ch. 15).

Coal Mines Regulation Acts, 1908-1913.—Coal miners’ wages must be paid twice a month in money and never at a public-house. Managers, overmen, underground managers, mine examiners, and engineers in coal mines must be certificated. No person can be employed as a miner unless he has been employed in some capacity in a mine for a year. No boy under 12 years old may be employed about a coal mine, nor any boy from 12 to 16 years for more than 54 hours a week. There are special regulations for ensuring safety in coal mines. Old Age pensions for Colliery Workers are established on a contributory basis by an Act of 1908.

Crown Lands.—The price of Crown Lands (mostly uncleared) for settlement, is \$1 an acre, on conditions of cultivation and residence for three years, but no grant can issue for a less sum than \$25 (Statutes of 1910, ch. 4, and of 1912, ch. 70). Many thousands of acres are still unsold, and some of this land is suited for agricultural purposes. Clearing land requires time, and costs about 50s. to 60s. per acre.

Openings for Emigrants.—Nova Scotia offers advantages to all classes of emigrants, to the man with capital or a small regular income, as well as to the labourer. The diversity of its industries, its great mineral wealth, and its suitability for farming, stock-raising, and fruit-growing, all tend to make it attractive. There is a steady demand for men with knowledge of farm work. Land, food, and labour are all cheaper than further West. The farm houses in the best parts have a greater air of comfort about them than is always to be found in Canada, and sport is plentiful. By its position and its facilities for ocean transportation, the Province has the advantage of excellent markets for its produce. There is a Dominion Immigration Agent at Halifax, as well as the Secretary of Industries and Immigration for the Province; and an Agent General for Nova Scotia at 57A, Pall Mall, London, S.W. For labour, wages, etc., see p. 20.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Area and Population.—New Brunswick has a somewhat smaller area than Scotland. It is situated between the provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia. Its population in 1911 was 351,889.

How to Get There.—The best route from England to St. John and the southern part of New Brunswick is to land at St. John itself; or at Halifax, whence there is a regular communication with St. John by rail (277 miles) or by rail and steamer (200 miles), or by steamer only. The best route to the northern part of New Brunswick is to land at Quebec, and there take the rail. There is regular communication throughout the year by steamer from St. John (1) to places on the Nova Scotia shore of the Bay of Fundy, and Halifax, (2) to Portland and Boston, U.S.A., and (3) except sometimes in winter when it is stopped by ice or bad weather, to Prince Edward Island. For other railways, see the Map opposite title page. There are numerous steamers on the lakes and rivers also.

Description of Country: St. John.—New Brunswick has a good river and lake system, and is well watered; a large part of the land is still covered with forest, which requires clearing. St. John (population 42,511) is the largest and busiest city in New Brunswick. It contains many small carriage, boot, clothing and other factories, and cotton mills, saw mills, and foundries, employing several thousand hands. Between St. John and the United States border there is a certain amount of cleared land suitable for mixed farming, and especially for oats and root crops; many of the inhabitants are employed in fishing; there are several saw mills, and a little shipbuilding is done. At St. George excellent red granite quarries are worked; and St. Stephen, the largest town in the district (population 2,836), has a cotton mill (at Milltown), various factories, and saw mills.

Other Towns and Districts.—Fredericton, the capital of New Brunswick, 67 miles north of St. John (pop. 7,208), has various small factories, and at Marysville in the neighbourhood are lumber and cotton mills. Along the St. John River from Oak Point up lies one of the best farming, stock-raising, and fruit-growing districts in the country; there are large stretches of rich alluvial land along the river and uplands, and there is a good supply of timber. With the exception of some fine farming settlements round Aroostook, the Tobique and St. John Rivers, and Edmundston, the country north and north-east of Aroostook is, at present, one huge forest, stretching right up into Quebec, and full of game and fish. The Restigouche, abounding in salmon,

divides the two provinces for many miles, and at Dalhousie on the Intercolonial Railway and elsewhere near the mouth of this river, there are many settlements and watering places. Along the east coast of New Brunswick there is a scattered population, mostly of French descent, engaged in fishing, lumbering, and farming, and using Chatham (pop. 4,666) as their chief shipping port. The country west of the Intercolonial Railway from Dalhousie to Moncton (nearly 200 miles), stretching into the interior of the province, is forest-land and comparatively unsettled; lumbering is the main industry; the Miramichi and other rivers in this district abound in salmon; Moncton (pop. 11,345) has railway works and several manufactories and cotton mills. Round Dorchester and Sackville, near the head of the Bay of Fundy, are some very rich dyke or marsh lands, the best in the province, pasturing large quantities of stock and worth £15 to £40 an acre. The valley of the St. John River and its main affluents, and the district between Moncton and St. John, are the best parts in the province for mixed farming.

Provincial Dairy School and Agricultural Schools.—

The Provincial Dairy School is situated at Sussex; this school gives free instruction to all students in the Maritime Provinces; there is a Creamery and a Cheese Course; board and lodgings can be got at \$3 to \$4 a week. Agricultural schools also may be established under the Department of Agriculture (Acts of 1913, ch. 19).

Farming.—About one-sixteenth only of the province is cleared land. There are excellent farms round Sussex, Hampton, etc., and all kinds of farm produce finds a ready market in St. John. Farmers with capital should buy cleared or partially cleared farms, and not spend their time and money on clearing the forest. To clear land costs from 50s. to 60s. an acre. Near Fredericton, and in other parts near a railway, good agricultural or dairy farms, which are partially cleared, cost £4 to £9 an acre, including buildings. Taxes are light; the whole amount on a £500 farm averages about £3 a year. The principal field crops are oats, wheat (12,636 acres in 1912), buckwheat (49,317 acres), and potatoes (43,977 acres), the area under oats (183,805 acres) being much the largest. Carleton, Kent, Westmoreland, and York grow the most oats, wheat, potatoes, and buckwheat; there are several thousand acres also under hay and clover, and 6,000 acres under turnips. The average yield of wheat is 18½ bushels an acre, of oats 28, of buckwheat 25, of potatoes 142, and of hay 1 ton. Excellent apples are grown in large quantities in the St. John Valley and elsewhere; cleared land would cost about \$30 an acre. *Average prices are:* horse \$100 to \$125, cow \$25 to \$50, mowing machine \$50, cart \$30, wagon \$100, disc harrow \$22, and drill plough \$25.

Dairying and Stock.—There are numerous butter and cheese factories and creameries, the production and export of butter and cheese having considerably increased. Butter sells at 22 to 28 cents a lb., and cheese at 10 to 12 cents. The country is much better adapted for stock-raising and dairying than for grain, though oats and roots do well. King's County has the largest dairying industry, and then Westmorland; for the Dairy School see above. Stock must be sheltered and fed from the middle of November to the end of April. Cattle do well, especially on the dyke lands of Westmorland and Albert, and the intervals along the St. John River. During the last few years, horses, cattle, swine and sheep have slightly increased in number. The Government have imported selected horses with the object of improving the breed in the Province, and the encouragement given to dairying is having good effect.

Timber.—The greater part of the province is still covered with pine, spruce, hemlock, tamarac, cedar, maple, and other timber, suitable for fuel, fencing, and manufacturing purposes, spruce being the chief timber tree of New Brunswick. The saw mills and lumber trade employ many thousand hands. Persons wishing to cut timber on Crown lands must pay for a licence. Pulping wood for paper is a comparatively new industry, which has made great progress. (*See Acts of 1913, ch. 11.*)

Fisheries.—Except during close seasons, large quantities of cod, herring, smelts, sardines, lobster, etc., are caught throughout the year in the Bay of Fundy, and during the summer on the east coast; the rivers also are full of salmon, trout and other fish. The annual value of all the fisheries is more than that in any other province except Nova Scotia and British Columbia. Several thousand men are engaged in the fisheries and canneries.

Minerals.—Some coal is mined at Grand Lake, south-east of Fredericton (miners can earn from \$2 to \$5 a day), and recent developments have taken place owing to the extension of the railway there; the total production in 1912 was 45,000 tons. Gypsum (83,000 tons in 1912) is mined near Hillsboro, and granite at St. George, at Bocabec and near St. Stephen; excellent red freestone also is quarried near Sackville. There are extensive iron deposits near the grand falls of the Nepisiguit river, in the County of Gloucester; a railway has been completed to the mines, and about 71,000 tons of ore were mined during 1912. Antimony is mined and smelted in York County. There are other minerals, but they are not much worked, and there is a promising oilfield in the Eastern Counties, and natural gas in Albert and Westmorland.

Mining Regulations.—Gold and silver prospecting licences up to 100 areas cost 50 cents an area (150 ft. by 250 ft.) up to 10 areas, and 25 cents per each additional area; they are good for one year and cost half as much in the second year. Licences to

search for other minerals cost \$20 for five square miles, and are good for a year and six months. Leases of gold, silver, and other mines are obtained at low rates, and on payment of royalties. (Acts of 1891–1913.)

Manufactories.—The manufactories are chiefly connected with timber, rope-making, tanning, fish preserving, wood-pulping for paper, clothing, woollen and cotton mills, nails, etc.

Crown Lands.—Grants of 100 acres are made on condition of clearing the land to the extent of 10 acres, building a house, and residing in it for three continuous years, and cultivating 10 acres within three years. 50,000 acres of prime settlement lands, called the Blue Bell Tract, in the County of Victoria, is open for settlers, at \$1 per acre payable by instalments; but the settler will have to clear the land before it is fit for farming.

Liquor Licence Acts, 1896–1913.—The number of licences is proportionate to the population. A majority of the ratepayers may prevent the issue of a liquor licence. No liquor may in any case be sold (1) after 5 p.m. on Saturday till 7 a.m. on the following Monday, or after 10 p.m. on other days, (2) at any time on polling days, (3) to minors, nor (4) to habitual drunkards, after notice.

Cigar Act, 1893.—No one may sell or give cigarettes or cigars to any person under 18 years of age.

Payment of Wages.—Any labourer working on logs or timber has a first charge on such logs or timber for payment of his wages (Woodmen's Lien Acts, 1894 and 1900), and other labourers on their work. In the case of any bankruptcy, wages owing to labourers are paid before other debts of the bankrupt (Act of 1894). To every contract of the Public Works Department a fair wage schedule must be attached (Acts of 1913, ch. 20).

Lord's Day Act, 1899.—Sales of goods are forbidden on Sundays, and Sunday pleasure excursions by steamer or rail are unlawful.

Injuries to Workmen.—The Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Acts, 1903–12, give compensation to workmen under circumstances for injuries received in their work.

Factories Acts, 1905–1912.—Children under 14 years may not be employed in a factory. No female over 14 years may be employed for more than 60 hours a week. Factories must be kept in a sanitary state, and machinery must be safe-guarded. Engineers must be certificated.

Early Closing Acts, 1911 and 1912.—Early closing Acts are in force as regards shops.

Immigrant Children.—By the Immigration Children Acts, 1905 and 1909, apprenticeships, indentures, and transfer agreements entered into in the United Kingdom are binding in New Brunswick.

Bureau of Labour.—A Bureau of Labour was established by Acts of 1904 and 1910, with power to collect statistics and to assist in settling disputes.

Farm Settlement Board.—The Government have established a "Farm Settlement Board" to acquire land suitable for general farming purposes, improve it and erect buildings thereon, and sell it to settlers on easy payments. (Acts of 1912, ch. 28.)

Openings for Emigrants.—The remarks made under the summary for Nova Scotia are generally applicable to New Brunswick also. There is a Dominion Immigration Agent at St. John. There is also a Provincial Government Superintendent of Immigration at 4, Church Street, St. John, who advises and assists settlers, and finds work for farm labourers. There is a representative of the Province at 37, Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C. For labour and wages, *see* p. 20.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Area, Population, and Religion.—The Province of Quebec is the largest in Canada, and is more than six times as large as England; half of it consists of the Ungava territory, which was added in 1912. Most of the Province lies on the north shore of the gulf and river of St. Lawrence. The southern portion occupies a belt of territory south of the St. Lawrence, including the Gaspé Peninsula. The population is 2,003,232, most of whom are Roman Catholics, speaking French only in the country districts, and French and English in the towns. They are for the most part descendants of the French settlers who peopled Canada when it was a possession of France.

How to Get There.—From April to November frequent steamers run between England, Quebec, and Montreal (*see* p. 10); in the winter this route is closed by ice, and persons must land at Halifax or St. John. Excellent steamers go during the season (April to November): (1) from Quebec to Montreal (in 12 hours), where they connect with Lake Ontario steamers; (2) up the Ottawa River; (3) to the different settlements on the lower part of the St. Lawrence; (4) from Quebec up the Saguenay. For Railways, *see* Map opposite title page.

South Shore.—On the south shore of the St. Lawrence, east of Rimouski, there are some scattered fishing villages; and between Rimouski and Quebec there are many watering places and settlements of farmers. Further east, bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are the districts of Metapedia and Gaspé, where the chief industries are farming, lumbering, and fishing.

Eastern Townships.—South of Quebec, extending to the United States border and westward to Montreal, are the Eastern Townships, which have always been the favourite part of the Province for British settlers ; a special Eastern Townships Agent meets steamers at Quebec. The distributing Dépôt is at Sherbrooke, where emigrants should apply. The soil is generally fertile and easily cleared, and is suitable for cereals, vegetables, stock-raising, apples, and dairying. The district is well watered, and picturesque, and where it has been cleared from forest there are many good farms ; an average farm contains 150 to 300 acres of cultivated land, pasturage and woodland, and would cost from \$2,000 to \$8,000. Richmond (pop. 2,175), Sherbrooke (pop. 16,405), Coaticook, and Farnham are a few of the principal towns, and the seats of saw mills, calico mills, and small manufactories of agricultural implements, boilers, woollens, etc. All these places are connected by numerous railways with Montreal, Quebec, and the United States. Agriculture, stock-raising, dairying, maple sugar making, asbestos and chrome iron mines, slate quarries, and mills are the principal industries of this district. Farm labourers get \$10 to \$35 a month and female servants \$10 to \$18, both with board and lodging.

Montreal and Quebec.—Montreal is the largest city in Canada and is its commercial capital. Its population, with that of the suburbs is 470,480. It is a railway centre for all parts of the Dominion and the United States. There are many fine churches, houses, and gardens in the city, and the hill in the rear has been laid out as a public park. Manufactories of all kinds are carried on in the neighbourhood. The country between Montreal and Quebec, and parts of the lower Ottawa Valley, and of the Timiskaming region or Upper Ottawa, which borders on Ontario (for which *see* p. 57), are suitable for mixed farming, and are being occupied by progressive settlers. The settlers round Quebec are mostly French ; they are well to do, and their white houses and gardens have a prosperous appearance. Quebec itself (pop. 78,190) is the oldest city in Canada, beautifully situated on the St. Lawrence, and is the seat of a very large timber industry. Its busiest time is in the summer, when passengers land here from Great Britain. Mechanics are mainly French Canadians, and few British emigrants find work in the city.

Lake St. John.—There are now many thousands of settlers in the agricultural districts round Roberval, Chicoutimi (pop. 5,880), Saint Jerome, etc., near Lake St. John (north of Quebec by rail or by steamer up the Saguenay), the country being fairly suitable, when cleared of timber, for wheat, vegetables, and dairy farming ; land near Chicoutimi costs \$20 to \$100 an acre, or may be rented at half the produce. Employment can also be obtained in the saw mills, pulp mills, dairy factories, and lumber industry.

Farming, Dairying, and Fruit Growing.—Farming is the principal industry of Quebec, hay and clover (3,000,000 acres), oats (1,300,000 acres), wheat, barley, turnips and other roots (13,000 acres), buckwheat (110,000 acres), and potatoes (116,000 acres), being the main crops, that of oats being much the largest grain crop. Indian corn, flax, and tobacco are also grown in parts. Stock are fairly numerous, and do well; but they require shelter in the winter. Dairying has become a most important industry, and there is a Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe where lessons are given; there are many hundreds of cheese factories and creameries in the Province. Considerable quantities of stock and dairy produce, bacon, poultry, and eggs, are exported to England. Fruits ripen very rapidly during the hot summer months, but the fruit trees must be hardy, and adapted well to the low temperature of winter: plums, cherries, pears, and especially apples, are the chief varieties.

College of Agriculture.—The Macdonald College of Agriculture is situated at St. Anne de Bellevue, 21 miles west of Montreal. It is open to young men and women, and is mainly intended for residents in the Province, but others may be admitted. It includes a school for Teachers; a School of Agriculture and a School of Household Science for young women which is open to students from outside Canada when there is room, at a fee of £20 a year. Tuition is free for Canadians; board, room, and washing cost 13s. to 14s. a week.

Prices of Land and Stock.—Unimproved land in the Eastern Townships costs \$2 to \$5 an acre, and is usually bought, not rented. Improved land, including improvements and buildings, costs \$30 an acre round Richmond. Farms may also be rented at \$50 to \$100 a year; but, when rent is paid, farms are mostly rented on a system of sharing, the proprietor furnishing stock and tools with the farm, and dividing the produce equally with the tenant. A man could start well on 50 to 100 acres; partial clearing costs \$8 to \$15 an acre; for working capital *see* p. 32. There is a good local market for produce. Improved farms with buildings a little nearer Montreal cost \$30 an acre and upwards; the holdings are generally from 100 to 150 acres; clearing unimproved land costs \$30 an acre; cattle cost \$28 to \$30 each, milch cows \$38, horses \$128, sheep \$4 to \$5, swine \$8, ploughs \$13 to \$16, farm carts \$50 to \$60, reapers and binders \$110 to \$140. Improved land near St. Hyacinthe cost \$75 to \$100 an acre.

Minerals.—Phosphates are obtained (only 164 tons in 1912—the ton in Canada equals 2,000 lbs.) in the Ottawa valley; a little slate is obtained at New Rockland, in Richmond County; bog iron ore is obtained in decreasing quantities, and is used with foreign ore in the blast furnace at Drummondville, 1,185 tons of iron ore having been produced in 1912; copper

(3,282,210 lbs. in 1912) is obtained near Sherbrooke; asbestos is obtained (136,000 tons in 1912) in the Eastern Townships about Black Lake, Danville, Broughton, and Thetford, the mines employing 3,000 men; mica is mined in Ottawa County; building stone is mined on the Island of Montreal; graphite in Buckingham district (604 tons in 1912), a little gold (642 ozs. in 1912), a little silver (9,465 ozs. in 1912), marble at South Stukely and Philipsburg (the largest quarries in Canada), pyrites near Sherbrooke, and large quantities of granite at Graniteville and other places. Miner's wages average \$10.50 a week.

Mining Regulations.—The holder of a mining certificate (which costs \$10) may prospect on all lands where the mining rights are vested in the Crown (Revised Statutes, 1909, Articles 2122-5). A mining licence costs \$10 and an annual rent of 50 cents an acre (Art. 2134 as amended by ch. 23 of 1911). No female may be employed at a mine, and no boy under 15 years of age may be employed underground. (Id. Art. 2212.)

Timber.—Forests cover a large part of the Province, and provide Quebec with a valuable lumber trade. Some of the largest lumber camps are in the Ottawa valley around Lake Timiskaming (*see* p. 57) in the extreme north-west of the Province, and along the Lake St. John Railway (*see* p. 50). In the Ottawa region pine is the most plentiful kind of timber; in other parts spruce, cedar, hemlock, and birch. Licences to cut timber are granted on fixed conditions. More than half the total pulp-wood consumed in Canada is produced in Quebec; the principal tree is spruce. There is a School of Forestry at Quebec, open to students.

Fisheries.—The principal fish are cod, salmon, herring, mackerel, and lobsters; several thousand hands are engaged in the fishing industry and canneries.

Manufactories.—There are saw mills and various manufactories in most settled parts, and several pulp and paper mills. Montreal is the centre of the Province for general manufactories sugar refining, and the cotton industry, and Quebec is the centre of a very large tanning, leather, shoemaking, and saddlery industry; there are also manufactories of various kinds at St. Hyacinthe (pop. 9,797), woollen and worsted mills at Sherbrooke, and large cotton mills at Valleyfield (pop. 9,449). There are good technical schools at Montreal and Quebec.

Industrial Establishments Acts.*—The following Regulations promote the health, morality, and safety of employees by enacting as follows: (1) no boy or girl under 14 may be employed; (2) no boy under 18, and no girl or woman, may be employed for more than 10 hours a day, or 60 hours a week

* These and the following Laws are contained in the various Articles of the Revised Statutes of Quebec, 1909, and subsequent Statutes (if any).

(or in the case of cotton and woollen factories 55 hours a week), except by express permission of the Inspector ; (3) no boy under 16, nor girl under 18, may be employed in any establishment classified as dangerous, unwholesome, or incommodious ; (4) no boy or girl under 16 years of age may be employed who is unable to read and write easily and fluently (Arts. 3829-66, and Statutes of 1910, ch. 27, of 1912, ch. 36, and of 1912 (3 Geo. V), ch. 37).

Trades Disputes.—Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration are established to facilitate the settlement of trade disputes. (Arts. 2489-2520.)

Shops Acts.—The Municipal Council of any town may order shops to be closed up to 7 a.m., and after 7 p.m. (Article 5885).

Masters and Servants Acts.—Masters and servants have summary rights of redress against one another. Where the engagement is by the week, month, or year, one week's, two weeks', or one month's notice respectively to terminate the engagement is required on both sides. These provisions do not apply generally to the cities of Quebec or Montreal. (Articles 7415-28.)

Workmen's Compensation.—Where an accident causes a workman's death, compensation not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$2,000, is payable. (Art. 7323.)

Seizure of Property for Debt.—The homesteads of settlers on public lands, and certain articles of furniture and farming implements and stock, are exempted from seizure for debt. (Arts. 2091-7.)

Licence Laws.—No spirituous liquor may be sold without a licence, or to anyone under 18, or to soldiers, sailors, apprentices, or servants after 8 p.m., or to habitual drunkards on notice from a relation. Where anyone through drink commits an assault, or suicide, the seller of the drink is responsible. A licence must be refused if the majority of electors within the municipality or division object. No female other than the wife of the innkeeper may act as barmaid. (Arts. 903-1105 ; Stat. of 1910, ch. 10 ; and Stat. of 1912, ch. 12.)

Sunday Work.—The sale of goods on Sundays is forbidden, and all industrial work except in cases of necessity or urgency. (Arts. 4462-7.)

Children.—For the rules affecting the immigration of children see p. 28.

Vaccination.—Vaccination is compulsory in Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, and any other municipality having a population of 3,000 persons or more. Other municipalities also make it compulsory. (Arts. 3956-62.)

Public Lands Laws.—Free Grants.—Public lands may be appropriated as free grants to actual settlers upon any public roads opened through such lands in any new settlements; no such free grant must exceed 100 acres. Lands from 100 to 125 acres may be sold at a prescribed price (Articles 1550–6); the average price is 20 to 60 cents an acre, on conditions of residence and cultivation.

Openings for Emigrants.—The Eastern Townships, generally speaking, are the best parts of the province for British settlers. Montreal, Quebec, and the United States provide near markets and opportunities for society; land is cheap, and there are excellent educational advantages at Lennoxville under Anglican direction. Other settlements also are now rapidly springing up north of the St. Lawrence, in the districts of Lake St. John, Timiskaming, St. Maurice, etc. Other portions of the Province are either inhabited by people who speak little but French, or are uninhabited and covered with thick forest. For Government Immigration Agents, demand for labour, wages, cost of living, etc., *see* pp. 15–31, and 97.

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Area and Population.—Ontario is bounded by the Province of Quebec on the east and by that of Manitoba on the west, and is more than three times as large as the whole of Great Britain and Ireland. It is divided into Northern and Southern Ontario, the former having been opened for settlement within recent years, and the latter having been settled from early times. The Province is not a country of mountains and hills but is generally flat or undulating, with great stretches of forest, immense lakes, and numerous rivers. Game and fish abound. Many million acres of excellent land await development. It is the most populous Province in the Dominion, and the richest in its agricultural and manufacturing products. The population is now 2,523,274, and is mostly British or of British stock; though there are now 409,000 more persons altogether in Ontario than in 1891, the population in rural districts has declined by over 100,000.

How to Get There.—The best way from the United Kingdom to Ontario in the summer is to land at Quebec or Montreal, and thence go by rail, or by steamer up the river St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario. The winter route is by Halifax in Nova Scotia or St. John in New Brunswick. Ontario has a magnificent water-way by river, lake and canal connecting the east and the west, and has also railway connection with all parts of Canada and the United States, *see* Map. There are altogether many thousands of miles of railway within the Province. The new Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which is

being built across Canada from Quebec by Winnipeg and Edmonton to Prince Rupert on the coast of British Columbia, will go straight from Quebec to Winnipeg by Lakes Abitibi and Nipigon (*see Map*). For fares from the United Kingdom to Ontario *see pp.* 11-13.

Toronto.—Toronto (population 376,538), the capital of Ontario, is 505 miles from Quebec. It is an important city situated on Lake Ontario, and rivals Montreal as the financial, commercial, and industrial centre of Canada. It has fine public buildings, gardens, and houses, and a wide range of manufacturing industries. During the open season the port is the centre of a busy lake steamboat traffic. All the agricultural land in this district is improved; there are many market gardeners near the city who are doing well.

Hamilton and Other Towns.—Thirty-nine miles southwest of Toronto is Hamilton, with a population of 81,969, which is one of the pleasantest places in Canada. It is, moreover, one of the most important towns in Canada for manufacturing agricultural implements, railway rolling stock, machinery, hardware, furniture, &c., and possesses large woollen mills, and iron-smelting works. Farming land near Hamilton costs \$35 to \$150 an acre, and fruit land \$250 to \$1,200.

The country from Hamilton to Lake Huron on the west and Lake Erie on the south is one of the best settled, the best farmed, and most attractive parts of Canada. Besides grain and the commoner kinds of fruits and vegetables, melons, grapes, peaches, and tomatoes grow plentifully in the open air near Niagara Falls, round Chatham (population 11,333), and in most other parts. Improved agricultural land at Niagara Falls costs \$80 to \$100 an acre, fruit land \$400 to \$1,000 if planted and developed, and dairying land \$100. The United States and Ontario make excellent markets, and no part of the district is far removed from a railway. St. Catharines (population 12,484), London (population 46,300), Guelph (population 15,175), Stratford (88 miles from Toronto, population 12,946), St. Thomas (15 miles from London, population 14,054), and Brantford (population 23,132), are some of the centres of good farming districts, and the seats of important manufactories similar to those of Hamilton. Other towns and their populations are Windsor (17,829), Berlin (15,186), Chatham (10,770), Woodstock (9,320), Sarnia (9,947), and Niagara Falls (9,248). They are all connected by rail with Toronto and with one another, and are very pleasant places of residence. The land is mostly taken up, but good improved farms may be obtained at reasonable prices.

Other Districts and Industries.—West of Toronto at Owen Sound and Collingwood (122 miles), on Georgian Bay, there are large iron and shipbuilding works and stone quarries, cement works, furniture factories, &c. In the north the timber

trade is the principal industry. The country from Toronto east to Montreal, including Port Hope (63 miles from Toronto), Cobourg (69 miles), Belleville (population 9,876), Kingston (population 18,874), Brockville (208 miles from Toronto), Peterboro (population 18,360), and Cornwall (266 miles from Toronto), is the best part of Ontario after the Hamilton and London districts. Improved agricultural land near Peterboro costs \$70 to \$100 an acre; and near Belleville \$60 to \$70 an acre with buildings, and fruit-growing land \$100 to \$300. There are also manufactories of cars, agricultural implements, woollens, furniture, hardware, machinery, etc., at all these towns, Belleville having some of the most important, including iron works and cement mills; and at Cornwall and Kingston there are large cotton mills.

Ottawa.—Ottawa (population 87,062) became in 1867 the seat of the Dominion Parliament. Mixed farming and phosphate mining are carried on in the river valley; no bush land is to be had in this part of the country. The main industry is the timber trade, and the saw mills are the largest in Canada. They are worked night and day during the summer, but are shut up when the water is frozen in winter, except where other power is used.

Price of Land in Ontario.—In the remoter districts land may be had free (*see* p. 58). Good dairy farms cost £7 to £20 per acre to buy, or 10s. to 25s. to rent. Improved agricultural farms average about 100 acres and upwards in size, and cost with buildings £10 to £40 an acre to buy, or 12s. 6d. to £2 to rent; for capital required *see* p. 32. Fruit farms average 10 to 50 acres, and farms already planted cost in good parts £30 to £200 an acre to buy, or £2 to £10 an acre to rent; unplanted fruit lands cost £8 to £15 an acre; they require a working capital of from £200 to £400. Farm property is generally bought, not rented.

Share System.—Farms may be had also on the share system with stock and implements supplied, the usual division of proceeds being two-thirds to the owner and one-third to the man supplying the labour.

Clearing Land.—Uncleared land costs from 2s. up to 40s. an acre; partial clearing by chopping, logging, and burning costs £1 to £4 an acre, and complete clearing costs £8 an acre and upwards. The settler without capital should clear the land himself, and sell the timber for lumber or pulp-wood. The man with capital will probably prefer to buy at a higher price land already cleared. Large numbers of men gain a good living all the year round by cutting down timber for employers. *See* also p. 32.

Ontario Agricultural College.—At Guelph is situated the Ontario Agricultural College in the middle of very fine

country. The fee for the 7 months of term-time (*i.e.*, September to April) is £20 for those coming from outside Canada ; intending students must be 16 years of age, must have had a year's experience on a farm in Canada or elsewhere before they can be admitted, and must have been vaccinated within two years previous to admission. Board and lodging costs 12s. 6d. a week, but as each pupil receives wages according to the work he does upon the farm, he can largely reduce in this manner the cost of his board and lodging. The amount payable at time of entrance for tuition, board, etc., by a student from outside Canada is £14. The age of the pupils ranges from 17 to 41 years, but the average age is 21. Young men who wish to learn farming will find more home comforts here than on an ordinary farm, but the work is not so practical. There are nearly 1,100 students altogether in the general and short courses ; the great majority are sons of Ontario farmers, but there are also a few from Great Britain. Dairy farming is taught as well as agriculture. Application for admission should be made to the President at the College.

Macdonald Institute.—Attached to the College is the Macdonald Hall and Institute, where women are instructed in housekeeping, nature-study, &c. ; some 400 students are enrolled. The cost of board, washing, and tuition is about £12 to £15 per term of three months ; there are three terms a year ; students should have at least £8 on entrance for payment of fees, &c., in advance.

New Ontario.—The line from Montreal to the Western Provinces of Canada passes through Ottawa ; and from Ottawa to Port Arthur, at the further end of Lake Superior, it runs through the great forests of Ontario. The very large district which stretches north of Lakes Huron and Superior from Lake Nipissing to Manitoba, and includes Timiskaming, Nipissing, Sudbury, Algoma, Thunder Bay, Rainy River, Kenora, and Patricia, is called New Ontario. Many persons from Great Britain and from other parts of Ontario have already gone there. There is plenty of good free land suitable for farming, when the timber has been cut down and sold ; and there are large forests, and iron, copper, silver, nickel, and other minerals to be developed ; so that there is a good opening for farm and general labourers, miners, etc. The Bureau of Colonisation, Toronto, or the Dominion Immigration Agent at Port Arthur, will give further information.

Timiskaming and Cobalt.—The Timiskaming district in New Ontario contains a large area of excellent agricultural clay land, and many farmers have gone there already. Wheat, oats, barley, vegetables, clover, peas, &c., grow well, and there is plenty of fish and game. The Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, built and operated by the Government of Ontario,

connects this district with the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways at North Bay on the south, and with the Grand Trunk Pacific on the north. North of the Timiskaming district lies the "Clay Belt" where many townships have been surveyed, and are being got ready for settlement. The new town of Cochrane lies 139 miles north of New Liskeard. The mean temperature for the year in these districts is about 38° for the summer 63° , and for the winter 10° above zero. There are large forests of spruce, cedar, poplar, Balm o' Gilead, and occasionally pine; and competent persons may obtain work at lumbering, mining, railway construction, or road building. On the railway near New Liskeard and Lake Timiskaming lies the important mining town of Cobalt (330 miles by rail north of Toronto, pop. 5,638), which is the centre of a large cobalt and silver-bearing area.

Algoma and Sudbury.—At Sudbury (320 miles from Ottawa), large nickel and copper mines are worked, and the place is growing rapidly. In the district of Algoma the principal industries are mining, fishing, and lumbering, but some general farming is done; the land is covered with timber which must be cleared before it is fit for farming, but settlement is increasing, and a railway through the country is being constructed. At Sault Ste. Marie (pop. 10,984), to which there is a branch railway from Sudbury, large pulp and paper mills, steel and car works, iron works, etc., have been established, and give employment to many hundreds of persons. The town is a terminus of the Algoma Central Railway.

Thunder Bay District.—Round Port Arthur (pop. 11,220) and Fort William (pop. 16,499), situated on the western shore of Lake Superior, the principal industries are mining, fishing, milling, and lumbering. There are large grain elevators here.

Rainy River District.—There is a good agricultural region in the Rainy River District, and many have settled there; but men with less capital than £100 to £200 are not, as a rule, recommended to take up land there; there is a railway from Port Arthur through the Rainy River Valley and Wabigoon to Winnipeg. There is a large lumber, milling, and fishing trade round Kenora (pop. 6,158) and the Lake of the Woods, but gold mining is not progressing; farming land cleared but without buildings costs about \$10 an acre.

Free Grants.—Public lands which are considered suitable for settlement and cultivation, and not valuable chiefly for minerals or pine timber may be appropriated as *Free Grants* to actual settlers for their own settlement, cultivation and use only. The head of a family with a child or children under 18 years residing with him may be located with a free grant of 160

to 200 acres on such lands, with power to purchase 80 to 100 acres adjacent at 50 cents an acre ; and a male of 18 years and upwards without a child may be located for a free grant of 100 to 160 acres. These grants are subject to the fulfilment of the settlement duties, which are specified below. This land is mostly covered with forest, which the settler must clear (*see* p. 56).

Conditions of Settlement.—The settlement duties are :—To have 15 acres on each grant cleared and under crop, of which at least 2 acres are to be cleared and cultivated annually for three years ; to build a habitable house, at least 16 by 20 feet in size (this costs from £8 to £10) ; and to reside on and cultivate the land for three years. (Statutes of 1913, ch. 6, secs., 32-41.)

Sales of Public Land.—All public lands lying north of Lake Nipissing, the Mattawan and French Rivers and the Georgian Bay, in the townships appropriated for sale for agricultural purposes, are sold at 50 cents per acre on conditions of performing settlement duties, very similar to those relating to Free Grants, which are specified above (Regs. in Ontario Gazette, 13th December, 1913).

Farming and Dairying in Ontario.—Farming and dairying are the main industries of Ontario, and are carried on more scientifically there than in other parts of Canada. The United Kingdom and the United States are excellent markets, and communications by road, rail, and water are good. The export of live stock and its products from Ontario is becoming much more important than that of cereals, and mixed farming, including stock-raising, dairying, and fruit-growing, is much more profitable than wheat-growing only. In the more settled parts—Old or Southern Ontario—the soil is usually rich and retentive clay loam, or sandy loam : in the less settled parts—New or Northern Ontario—the clay soil is deep and more easily worked. The aggregate values of farm lands, farm buildings, implements, and live stock have risen considerably since 1908. No one should attempt farming, either on improved farms or on Free Grant Lands, unless he has some capital beyond the price of the land (*see* p. 32). In the western part of the Province ploughing begins in the middle of April, and a little later generally further east. Haycutting begins at the end of June and the wheat harvest in July. There is a large number of agricultural institutions and societies to which farmers belong.

Acreage of Crops.—The following table shows the acreage of the larger field crops in Ontario in 1912 and 1913, and the average yield in 1913. The smaller crops include beans, rye, mixed grains, buckwheat, carrots and mangel-wurzels, turnips, hops and corn. The importance of the farming industry of Ontario is apparent from these figures :—

Field Crops.	Acres in 1912.	Acres in 1913.	Yield of bushels per Acre in 1913.
Fall wheat	759,888	646,533	24·7
Spring wheat	123,080	116,581	17·7
Barley	647,382	623,658	29·3
Oats	2,601,735	2,699,459	36·5
Peas	221,524	177,303	17·5
Potatoes	158,888	159,661	120
Hay and clover and alfalfa	3,367,369	3,428,846	1·14 (tons)

Vegetables, Fruits, and Vineyards.—Ontario produces more fruit than all the rest of Canada. The commoner kinds of vegetables and fruits, especially apples, thrive everywhere, and the choicer kinds in the southern portion of the Province; from 700,000 to 1,000,000 barrels of apples are exported oversea annually. Peaches and small fruits grow best along the north shore of Lake Erie, in the counties of Essex and Kent, and on the south shore of Lake Ontario from Hamilton to the Niagara River, and are produced in large quantities; fruit land in Essex costs from £200 an acre. The sandy shore of Lake Huron from Sarnia to Goderich is also becoming one of the best districts for peaches, plums, small fruits, and apples. There were altogether in Ontario 331,000 acres of orchards and small fruits in 1913, the largest acreages being in the counties of Northumberland, Middlesex, Durham, Kent, Lambton, Prince Edward, Simcoe, Wentworth, Lincoln, Huron and Grey; 11,136 acres of vineyards, of which 4,823 acres were in Lincoln, 2,920 in Wentworth, and 1,146 in Welland; and 55,000 acres of gardens. Persons wishing to buy land for growing fruit should apply for guidance to the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

Tobacco and Sugar-beet.—The area under tobacco was 12,137 acres in 1913; it is grown principally in the counties of Essex and Kent. Hemp, flax, sugar-beet—the production of sugar-beet being assisted by the Ontario Government granting bounties—maize or Indian corn, hops, and tomatoes also ripen well. There were 19,083 acres of sugar-beets altogether in 1913, mainly in Kent, Lambton, and Waterloo counties; there are large sugar-beet factories at Berlin and Wallaceburg; agricultural land at Wallaceburg costs \$100 an acre.

Stock.—Stock are now being successfully raised in large numbers for the British and other markets; they must be sheltered and fed in winter. In July, 1913, there were 2,628,845 head of cattle (including 1,032,039 milch cows), 996,155 sheep and lambs, 751,726 horses, 1,618,734 swine, and 13,511,383 poultry; as compared with 1912 all stock show increases except sheep and swine. The average value of horses per head is about \$147, of milch cows \$48, of other cattle \$26, of sheep and lambs \$6, and of swine \$8.

Dairy Farming.—Dairy production, especially cheese-making, has made great advance in recent years, and three-fourths of Canada's dairy products come from Ontario. The quantity of cheese produced is now very large, and there are nearly 1,100 cheese factories and 136 creameries; the average price of butter is 24 cents a lb., and that of cheese is over 12 cents. a lb. Most of the butter is made at farm dairies, and though the quality is better than it was, it is still open to improvement. On the other hand, the creamery-made butter is of excellent quality, and the annual output is very large. The exports of this class are increasing, and are competing successfully with the best Danish and Australasian butter in the British market. Cheese factories and creameries must be kept clean and sanitary, and are subjected to regular official inspection. By the Dairy Products Act (Acts of 1913, ch. 58), creameries and cheese factories must be registered, or be specially exempted, and may be compulsorily closed if unsatisfactory; chief-makers in creameries and cheese factories must hold a certificate of qualification from the Dairy School of the Ontario Agricultural College, or the Eastern Dairy School, or hold a certificate of the Minister of Agriculture granted on the general grounds of competency. Honey is made in considerable quantities.

Timber.—The principal timber is pine, spruce, balsam, cedar, tamarack, &c. The lumber trade is very large, especially in the Ottawa district, and saw mills are found in many parts, employing large numbers of men. British emigrants will find lumbering in the forests strange and rough work at first. The work is carried on all the year round, but more especially in the winter. There are several pulp companies engaged in the manufacture of paper; the pulp-wood industry is much larger in Ontario than in any other Province except Quebec. As to licences to cut timber see the Crown Timber Act of 1913.

Minerals.—Ontario is the richest of all the Provinces in mineral production. *Gold.*—Gold has been obtained for some time at Kenora and near Jackfish Bay, north of Lake Superior, in the Rainy River country, and round the Lake of the Woods; but the aggregate yield has fallen in recent years to 2,000 or 3,000 ozs. There was, however, a great increase of gold production in Ontario in 1912, owing to the operations at the new gold fields of Porcupine, Northern Ontario, some 450 miles north of Toronto, which are now reached by railway. Altogether 86,523 ozs. were obtained in Ontario in 1912.

Copper and Nickel.—Copper and nickel are mined mainly at Sudbury; the production is very large, and the mines give employment to numbers of miners. Over 22,400 tons of nickel and 11,000 tons of copper were obtained in 1912.

Iron and Steel.—Large quantities of iron ore (112,000 tons in 1912) are obtained, mainly at Michipicoten. There are large

iron and steel works at Sault Ste. Marie and Hamilton, 589,593 tons of pig-iron having been produced in 1912; and iron ore is being mined at Sellwood, north of Sudbury, and along the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway.

Silver.—Silver ore, containing cobalt, is obtained in large quantities at Cobalt, in North-Western Ontario (103 miles by rail from Lake Nipissing), and at one or two mines on the North-Western shore of Lake Superior. The ore is smelted at Orillia, Thorold, Kingston and other places in Ontario. The wages of miners working machinery at Cobalt are \$3 to \$3.50 per shift of nine hours, and those of surface labourers are \$2.50; rough board and lodging in a camp cost \$22 a month. 29,214,000 ozs. of silver ore were obtained in 1912, which constituted nine-tenths of the total production of silver in Canada.

Other Minerals.—Phosphates are produced north of Ottawa; petroleum near Petrolia and Bothwell in the extreme south-west of Ontario (240,657 barrels in 1912, which represents the total production of oil in Canada); gypsum near Paris (53,119 tons in 1912); salt (95,000 tons in 1912), in the counties near Lake Huron; graphite (1,456 tons) in Renfrew and Lanark counties; and the production of Portland cement increased to over 3,000,000 barrels in 1912. Corundum (1,960 tons in 1912) is mined in Renfrew and Hastings counties; cobalt (1,634,334 lbs. in 1912) at Cobalt; limestone in Halton, Lincoln, and neighbouring counties; granite in various parts; a little marble in Dungannon and Hungerford townships; mica in East Ontario; and a little zinc ore (10 tons in 1912).

Price of Mineral Land.—A miner's licence costs \$5 a year, and entitles him to hold a mining claim; after performing certain work upon it, he may buy it from the Government at \$2.50 to \$3 an acre. (Mining Acts of Ontario, 1908 and 1909.)

Mining Regulations.—No boy or girl under 14 years may be employed in or about a mine, and no boy under 17 years may be employed below ground. No female may be employed at mining work, except as a stenographer, book-keeper or the like. No wages may be paid at a public-house. Special rules must be observed for the safety and ventilation of mines. (Mining Act of Ontario, 1908, and Stat. of 1912, ch. 8.) No workman may remain underground in any mine for more than eight hours in any consecutive twenty-four hours (Acts of 1913, ch. 10).

Fisheries.—The principal fish are whitefish, trout, herring and pickerel; over 3,400 persons are employed in fishing.

Manufactories.—The manufactories of Ontario are the largest in Canada, and turn out upwards of one half of the manufactures produced in the Dominion. They exist more or less in all the settled parts, and employ some 354,000 hands. The most important are flour mills, iron, steel, lumber, machinery engines and boilers, agricultural implements, electric and heating

apparatus, vehicles, furniture, hardware, musical instruments, paints and oils, woollens and cottons, wood-pulp and paper, cement, canning, &c. For labour, wages, and food, *see* p. 20.

Laws in Ontario Affecting Work and Wages.—For the following laws *see* (except where otherwise stated) the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897.

Seizure of Property for Debt.—The following articles of a person's property may not be seized for debt; tools and implements to the value of \$100; furniture, \$150; fuel and food, \$40; domestic animals, \$100; one dog; and bees, 15 hives. (Stat. 1909, ch. 47.)

Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, 1913.—This Act (1) enforces regulations as to health, safety, and meals in factories, shops and laundries; (2) forbids employment of boys and girls under 14 years of age, except in preparing fruits or vegetables for canning or dessicating purposes from 15th June to 15th September; (3) forbids employment of children under 12 in shops; (4) compels the provision of seats for females in shops; (5) forbids the employment of boys under 16 years or females of any age for more than 10 hours a day or 60 a week, except by special leave; (6) prohibits employees in bakeshops from working on Sunday or for more than 12 hours a day or 60 hours a week, except with the Inspector's permission; (7) prohibits barbers' shops from opening on Sunday; and (8) empowers local councils to determine the hours of closing shops.

Compensation to Workmen.—The Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act (*see also* the Act of 1899) is in the main similar to the Employers' Liability Act in England.

Liquor Laws, 1897–1913.—The Liquor Act, as amended, enacts that no person may sell spirituous liquors without a licence; that no licence may be granted against the wish of the majority of the ratepayers; that no such liquors may be sold on polling days; that no such liquors may be sold to a person under 21 years, nor to anyone who drinks to excess if a near relative forbids it; and that no woman may be licensed as a bar tender.

Sale of Tobacco.—No one may sell or furnish tobacco to a minor under 18 years of age.

Vaccination.—Vaccination is compulsory (Statute of 1912, ch. 59).

Observance of Sunday.—Sales of goods on Sunday are unlawful.

Liens for Wages.—Every person working on the construction of any building, mine, etc., has a limited lien on it for his wages, which may be promptly enforced. (Acts of 1910, ch. 69.) Woodmen in the north-west and some other districts have a similar lien on the logs and timber they are working on, or on pulp-wood

(Acts of 1910, ch. 70); and similarly miners and workmen in mines. (Mines Act, 1906.) *See also* next paragraph.

Masters and Servants.—Servants have summary redress for non-payment of wages. Any contract which a workman or servant, who receives not more than \$3 to \$5 a day, may enter into to waive remedies for non-payment of wages under the Masters and Servants Acts, or Lien Acts mentioned above, is void. (Acts of 1910, ch. 73.)

Apprentices.—Boys not under 14 years old may with their consent be apprenticed up to the age of 21 years; and girls, not under 12 years old, may also with their consent be apprenticed up to the age of 18 years.

Trade Disputes.—The Trades Disputes Act, 1910, provides for the settlement of industrial disputes by councils of conciliation and arbitration.

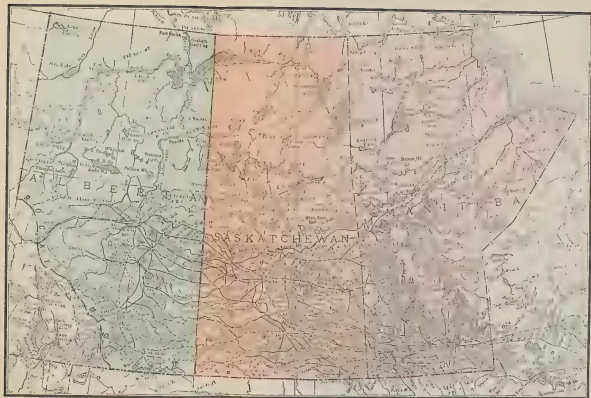
Immigration of Children.—For the rules regulating the Immigration of Children, *see* p. 28.

Openings for Emigrants in Ontario.—Ontario offers decided advantages to farmers with a capital of £500 to £1,000. Markets, neighbours, the social and other conveniences of large towns, schools, churches, etc., are all near to hand in the settled parts. There is generally more opening for mechanics in Ontario than elsewhere, as its industries and population are larger than in the other Provinces. Good farm hands will always find employment, and the use of self-binders and other machinery on farms is increasing. Large numbers of railway men are working on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway now being built between Quebec and Winnipeg, *see* p. 25. Ontario is the best part of Canada for girls and women suitable for domestic service in towns or on farms to settle in. Though wages are not quite so high as in the Western Provinces, the population, and therefore, the demand, is greater, and living is less rough and isolated.

Immigration Agents, Wages, &c.—For Immigration Agents, labour, wages, prices, etc., *see* pp. 15-31, and p. 97.

THE PROVINCES OF MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA.

Area and Population.—The Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta extend westwards from Ontario and the District of Keewatin for some 900 miles to British Columbia, and are bounded on the north by the North-West Territories (*see* p. 82) and on the south by the United States. 179,020 square miles were added to the Province of Manitoba in 1912, so that it now stretches northwards to Hudson's Bay, and includes Fort Churchill, which will some day be connected by rail with other parts of the Province and provide another outlet for produce (*see*



land near the electric tramway to Winnipeg costing \$40 to \$500 an acre. First-class improved land with good building at Portage la Prairie, west of Winnipeg, costs \$20 to \$100 an acre, or may be rented on shares of one-third to the owner. Brandon (pop. 13,839) is situated on the Assiniboine, 132 miles west of Winnipeg, and is in a good farming country. The land between Brandon and Winnipeg is some of the best in Manitoba. Improved or partly improved agricultural and dairying land near Brandon costs \$15 to \$30 an acre. Farms partly cultivated at Wapella, 102 miles west of Brandon, can be bought at \$16 to \$27 per acre. The country north of Brandon, round Minnedosa, Dauphin (pop. 4,663), and Swan River in the north-west of Manitoba has plenty of good land—well timbered and watered—and is opened up by various railways; the chief industries are farming, lumbering, and railroading; land costs \$10 to \$60 an acre, or is rented on a basis of crop returns, a half or a third according to conditions. There is a large creamery at Swan River. In the north and north-west of Manitoba there are large tracts of good farming land available for homesteads.

Southern Manitoba.—Southern Manitoba is pretty, and more undulating than most other parts of the prairie. From Emerson in South-West Manitoba westwards to the Estevan coalfields in South-East Saskatchewan the lands are for the most part settled, but improved farms can be obtained. Land at Killarney cost \$15 to \$30 an acre. Between Deloraine and Brandon there is good prairie land, most of which is already occupied; agricultural land is valued at \$25 to \$40 an acre. Railways connect these parts with the Souris coalfield near Estevan.

Province of Saskatchewan.—*Regina.*—(pop. 30,213) is the capital of the Province of Saskatchewan, which is twice as large as the United Kingdom. The Province is suitable for mixed farming and stock raising; and Regina itself is in the centre of a large wheat-growing district, where good land costs \$20 to \$45 an acre. The Normal School is situated at Regina, and the Regina College promoted by the Methodist Church in Canada; in connection with the College a Ladies' Residential College is to be erected.

Yorkton (pop. 2,309) is a thriving place north-east of Regina, in the centre of a fertile farming district with a good supply of water, land costing \$20 to \$150 an acre. A few miles from Yorkton large numbers of the Doukhobors from south of the Russian Caucasus have been settled, and near Saltcoats some of the Welsh settlers from Patagonia; land at Saltcoats costs \$18 to \$40 an acre, or is rented on shares (*see* p. 76).

Moosomin.—Near Moosomin, which is 86 miles west of Brandon in Manitoba, improved farms cost \$20 to \$40 an acre; there are no free homesteads left. South of Moosomin there is a good grain and ranching country, already fairly well settled.

Indian Head, and Qu'Appelle.—West of Moosomin at Indian Head improved land costs \$20 to \$80 an acre. Qu'Appelle, a prosperous place a few miles west of Indian Head, is the centre of a good farming and dairying district; land sells at \$20 to \$50 an acre with buildings.

Moosejaw.—A few miles west of Regina is Moosejaw (pop. 13,823), to the south-west of which numbers of free homesteads are being occupied.

Swift Current and Cypress Hills.—Further west is Swift Current, lying in another good district. South of Swift Current lie the Cypress Hills, in the southern valleys of which many irrigated farms are being established.

Saskatoon.—Saskatoon (pop. 12,004), finely situated on the South Saskatchewan River, to the north of Regina, is one of the best centres for homesteaders who are looking for land, as several railways are being constructed from there through the fertile lands of the Saskatchewan Valley. Raw land cost \$12 to \$22 an acre, and improved land \$15 to \$40; the chief crop is wheat. The Provincial University, Agricultural College, and Collegiate Institute are situated at Saskatoon.

Prince Albert.—North of Saskatoon is Prince Albert (pop. 6,254), which is one of the best settlements in the Province; it is picturesquely situated on the North Saskatchewan River and is reached by rail from Regina, or by direct rail from Winnipeg in 24 hours. There is a considerable lumbering and saw-mill and flour milling industry at Prince Albert, and the surrounding country is especially adaptable to mixed farming and stock-raising; good agricultural land from 8 to 15 miles of the town costs \$15 to \$30 an acre, and nearer land costs \$25 to \$100.

Battleford.—Good crops are grown round Battleford, which lies to the west of Saskatoon, near the junction of the Battle and Saskatchewan rivers. The country is well watered and is dotted here and there with clumps of poplar and light scrub; it is especially adapted to mixed farming and dairying; agricultural land costs \$15 to \$30 an acre, and land for stock-keeping or dairying \$8 to \$15. Battleford is now connected by rail with other parts of Canada, and the district is being rapidly settled; but there is still a quantity of free land to be had within a few miles.

The Province of Alberta.—The Province of Alberta is twice as large as Great Britain and Ireland. Southern Alberta is mainly open rolling prairie; Central Alberta occupies the valley of the Saskatchewan and consists of park-like country with numerous lakes and streams and some timber; Northern Alberta consists of open prairie, rivers, lakes, and forests. At Dunmore a branch line goes to the United States by the important coal mines of Lethbridge (pop. 8,050), where miner's wages are \$2.50 to \$3.50 a day, and those of outside labourers \$2; and this line is extended over the Crow's Nest Pass to Rossland and other places in British Columbia. A part of the country round Leth-

bridge, being naturally dry, has been put under irrigation from the St. Mary's River with the result that land formerly worth very little has risen largely in value. Irrigated land costs \$62 to \$83 an acre: it is especially suitable for the raising of stock, fodder crops, vegetables and dairy produce; alfalfa does well, and sugar beet is grown at Raymond and elsewhere. There is also a much larger area of good land in the Lethbridge district which grows wheat without irrigation, and can be bought for \$16 to \$35 an acre. Cardston, 50 miles to the South, is a good centre for grain and cattle, land costing \$15 to \$45 an acre; many Mormons are located here. Medicine Hat (population 5,608), a few miles west of Dunmore, is well placed on the South Saskatchewan; it possesses a supply of natural gas, which provides light, heat and power in the town at about 5 cents per 1,000 feet; flour mills, brick yards, etc., have been established here to take advantage of this cheap power. The winter here is shorter than further east. The land westwards to Gleichen is rather dry for farming, but is suitable for stock.

Calgary.—Calgary (170 miles west of Medicine Hat, and 840 from Winnipeg—pop. 43,704), is situated on the Bow and Elbow Rivers, and is the chief city of Southern Alberta, a district twice as large as England. Excellent sandstone is quarried there for building purposes, and there are many saw-mills in the district. Agricultural or dairying land costs \$12 to \$50 an acre; but there are not many farms near Calgary itself, summer frosts being somewhat prevalent. Much of the land, moreover, is being cut up into building plots, for which large prices are asked.

Irrigation.—The country eastwards to Gleichen, along the railway line, is too dry in parts for arable farming, and irrigation works are being constructed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. as a remedy for this, capable of irrigating upwards of 3,000,000 acres of land from the Bow River. These works render possible intensive cultivation over a large area; they secure safety of the crops, and promote close settlement with all its accompanying amenities and advantages. Irrigable land sells at \$18 to \$30 and other land at \$5 per acre and upwards. One third of the area referred to is already developed, and settled largely by Americans, with a good admixture of British farmers. Irrigation works for the remaining portions are being rapidly completed.

Ready-made Farms.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company initiated in 1910 a scheme of placing British settlers possessed of small capital on ready-made farms in this district. The company erect a house and barns, prepare the land, and put in a crop in advance of the arrival of the settler. The farms consist of 80 acres of irrigated land near Strathmore and Crossfield, east of Calgary, in the Bow River Valley, or of 160 to 320 acres of non-irrigated land near Sedgewick, north of Calgary. The settlers must be married, possess £400 on arrival in Canada, have agricultural experience,

and are invited to inspect the farms before final purchase. The cost of an 80-acre irrigated, or 160-acre non-irrigated farm is about £800 to £1,000, or of a 320-acre farm £1,300 to £1,500, payable one-twentieth yearly plus 6 per cent. interest. Similar farms are being prepared in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia. Further particulars may be learnt on application to the office of the Company, 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

Ranching.—Southern Alberta until quite recently was the most important cattle and horse ranching district in Canada. The native grasses are very varied and good. Owing to the chinooks or warm winds which blow from the Pacific over the Rocky Mountains, the winters are milder and more open than they are further east, though there are times when the thermometer reaches 20° and 30° below zero—and cattle and horses generally feed out most of the winter. Mixed farms are now to a considerable extent taking the place of the larger ranches, and the bigger herds are being moved into the foothills of the main mountain range, where land is more suitable for pastoral than for agricultural purposes. Cattle in small herds from one to two hundred head are now more usually kept. They are carefully tended, and are fattened up on the farm, with the result that a larger number of cattle are raised in this district.

Capital for Ranching.—For cattle raising under these new conditions a minimum capital of £500–£600 is desirable. With this sum a settler should buy a mixed herd of sixty head, consisting of 20 yearlings, 20 two-year-olds, and 20 cows in calf; or a herd of 50 cows. The latter purchase is perhaps the better of the two, and would cost about £350 to £400. The balance of the money will be used in connection with the settler's free homestead, his house, food, implements, etc. (*see p. 73*).

Central Alberta.—Useful timber (*see p. 78*) and good land suitable for mixed farming exist in large quantities in Central Alberta, and coal at Edmonton, miners' wages being 25 to 40 cents an hour. Good farming land at Red Deer, Lacombe and Wetaskiwin, between Calgary and Edmonton, costs \$15 to \$50 an acre. All this country consists of nice undulating and well timbered land; there is a large lumber mill at Red Deer. The cattle and horses feed out during winter, the farmer scattering hay about for them. Edmonton (population 24,900) is the capital of the whole Province of Alberta, and possesses a large meat-packing plant, and other industries. It is connected by rail with Winnipeg, both viâ Calgary (which is 192 miles distant) and also viâ Battleford, by the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways. The country between Edmonton and Saskatoon is good, but treeless and windy. Edmonton, Strathcona, and Fort Saskatchewan are good centres for farmers; the country is well-timbered and well-watered, and there are numerous saw mills. There is a Provincial University at South Saskatoon. There are no free

homesteads left near Edmonton ; but there is plenty of free land further off, which however requires some clearing ; improved land costs \$25 to \$50 an acre, and wild land \$10 to \$20. There are several rivers in this part, the largest of which are the North Saskatchewan and the Athabasca, each having a course of 1,500 miles.

Peace River.—The more northern portion of Alberta is very extensive, and comprises the fine Peace River and Athabasca districts ; settlers are now moving into these parts, and the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways are extending their lines in that direction. Edmonton is the starting off place, from which there are two routes to the Peace River district (300 to 400 miles), mainly by wagon road : (1) by Athabaska Landing and the Lesser Slave Lake to Grouard ; or (2) by Edson and Sturgeon Lake to Saskatoon Lake in the Grand Prairie district, and Dungenan. These routes are rough and expensive, and suitable only for experienced settlers. There are Dominion Land or Immigration Agents at Grouard and Grand Prairie.

Farming in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.—The principal industries in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are farming and stock-raising. For price of land see p. 76 ; for capital required see pp. 32, 69, and 73. The usual size of a farm is 160 acres, taxes on which average \$10 to \$30 a year in Manitoba, and \$25 in Alberta. There is no clearing to be done as in the older provinces ; a pair of oxen will break one acre in a day, at a cost of \$3 to \$5 ; a steam plough will break many acres a day at \$4.50 to \$5 an acre. Owing to the general scarcity of natural timber, trees are being planted by many of the farmers ; they are useful for shade and shelter. In dry parts irrigation is being successfully resorted to, especially in the Province of Alberta round Calgary, Lethbridge, and other places within reach of the St. Mary's and Bow Rivers (see above), and various Statutes regulate this irrigation. Land in certain districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan may be bought for \$5 an acre on condition of constructing irrigation works. (Regs. of 6 February, 1913). "Dry farming" also is being successfully carried on. The soil is for the most part a rich black loam, resting on a deep clay subsoil, but there is also inferior land. The land is cropped with wheat about three years in succession. Very few grain crops beside wheat, oats, and some barley are grown at present. Mixed farming is much more likely to be profitable than wheat growing only, and is being rapidly adopted.

Agricultural Colleges.—The *Manitoba* Agricultural College, a few miles south of Winnipeg, is established for the teaching of agriculture ; no one is admitted who has not had two summers' practical work on a farm, or who is under 16 years of age ; the principal course is one covering two winters of about 20 weeks each ; tuition fees are \$50 a year for British subjects from outside Manitoba, and board and room in college cost \$4 a week, the whole making, with extras, \$162.50 a year. There are

shorter courses for teachers, dairy hands, engineers, farmers, and for girls in home economics.

Saskatchewan.—The Saskatchewan Agricultural College is established at Saskatoon. Students must be at least 16 years of age; and have spent at least one season (from seeding to harvest), immediately preceding entrance, at work on a farm.

Dairying.—The number of cheese factories and creameries in operation in Manitoba has generally increased, but the demand for dairy products is still much greater than the supply. The average price for creamery butter is 28 cents a lb., and for dairy butter 23 cents. The production of cheese is less important; the price averages $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. Poultry raising is also carried on, but is still not up to the demand. In Saskatchewan considerable quantities of butter are now made, and the Provincial Government advances loans to creamery companies; the average price of creamery butter is about 24 cents. In Alberta the dairying industry is larger, and is suitable for much further development; the Provincial Government encourages and assists it, and the poultry industry by lectures and in other ways: there are over 50 creameries and 6 cheese factories; the average price for butter at the creameries is $24\frac{1}{2}$ to 28 cents a lb.

Crops in Manitoba.—The following statistics apply to Manitoba, and show the progress that has been made; the average yield in 1912 was higher than usual:—

—	1911.	1912.	Average per acre in 1912.
	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.
Wheat	3,339,072	2,823,362	20·7
Oats	1,628,562	1,939,982	46 0
Barley	759,977	962,928	35·1
Flax	85,836	196,315	13·6
Potatoes	44,478	51,878	206·0
Roots	13,448	14,109	276·0
Total crops	6,032,037	—	—

Crops in Saskatchewan.—In the Province of Saskatchewan the principal crops grown are wheat, oats, barley, flax, potatoes, etc. The acreage in 1911–12 was as follows:—

—	1911.	1912.	Average per acre in 1912.
	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.
Wheat	5,232,248	5,384,092	19·9
Oats	2,192,806	2,421,932	44·4
Barley	244,993	267,139	31·1
Flax	932,408	1,111,651	12·7

Crops in Alberta.—The following is the acreage and yield in 1911 and 1912. The total acreage in 1912 was 2,391,752 acres, as against only 298,433 acres in 1904:—

—	1911.	1912.	Average per acre in 1912.
	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.
Spring wheat	757,493	957,874	18·20
Winter wheat	182,671	120,811	19·83
Oats	669,827	971,969	38·15
Barley	103,302	225,055	27·94
Flax	16,549	112,776	10·60
Potatoes	29,884	26,000	127

Reaping, sowing, etc., are done by machinery. Ploughing begins in April, as soon as the snow disappears; sowing is done in the spring, and the harvest takes place in August. The sugar-beet industry is encouraged in Alberta by a system of bounties (Act of 1906); there are about 2,000 acres under crop; at Raymond in the south there is a large sugar-beet factory.

Elevators.—There are grain elevators for storage of wheat at nearly every station along the railways in the Western Provinces. The farmer who is rich enough to hire farm labour and has sufficient wagons, can get his crop to the railway before winter, and sell it to the Elevator Companies, or ship it on his own account, taking advantage of cheaper summer routes by the Great Lakes.

Roots, Vegetables, and Fruits.—Potatoes, turnips, and the common kinds of vegetables and roots grow to great size. No fruits are cultivated to any extent, but there is an abundance of wild raspberries, currants, etc.

Stock.—There is plenty of pasture in most parts, but the best is as a rule along the river banks and in Alberta; the average yield of wild hay is nearly two tons per acre. There are many thousands of cattle, sheep, horses, and pigs in Saskatchewan and Alberta, cattle and horses being in the largest numbers; excellent horses are bred in Southern Saskatchewan, and the Touchwood Hills country in Alberta, and elsewhere. In Manitoba the principal stock are cattle, horses, and pigs; but sheep are few in number, coyotes being destructive unless lands are fenced. The breeding of pigs is profitable, as the consumption of pork is far in excess of the local supply. Throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta there are six inches to two feet of dry snow on the ground during winter, and stock, except in the south-western part of Alberta, must be sheltered and fed for at least part of the time.

Drawbacks.—The principal drawbacks, in addition to the winters, are absence of shelter, a light rainfall in parts, the average being 19 inches (which is, however, supplemented by the frost and snow of winter, the snowfall averaging 6 to 24 inches), and occasional damage by gophers (small animals like squirrels), rust, hailstorms, and summer frosts; mosquitoes also are annoying in summer in low lying districts.

Cost of Settling on 160 Acres.—For a man without local experience the cost of settling on 160 acres or less is about £260 to £385 besides the homestead fee of £2, and the cost of the land, if any. For a man with local experience £100 to £150 would be enough. The higher scale enables horses to be bought instead of oxen, and provides for greater comforts, and larger operations; seeders and self-binders, for instance, are not really necessary on new land the first year. The following figures are fairly approximate :—

	Dollars.	Dollars.
House and Sheds....	250	or 450
Team of two Horses or Oxen	300	500
Harness	30	45
Wagon	80	90
Plough	20	20
Harrows	15	15
Seeder (Press Drills)	100	120
Self Binder	—	180
Mower and Rake	95	95
Household Furniture	85	85
Provisions for one year	150	150
Seed for 20 acres, about	20	20
Feed Oats and Hay	75	75
Milch Cows	70	105
Pig	10	10
Fowls	5	5
	1,305	1,965
	or about £260	or about £393

Prices of Other Articles and Stock.—Average prices of other articles are: lumber, per 1,000 feet, \$16 to \$20, binding twine 13 to 17 cents a lb., cutting and binding 50 to 60 cents an acre, threshing 6 to 9 cents a bushel, cooking stove and utensils \$22 to \$35, bricks \$13 to \$20 per 1,000, heavy breaking plough \$50 to \$85, disk harrow \$50, mower \$45 to \$70, horse rake \$30 to \$35, sleigh \$25, milch cow \$30 to \$50, cattle \$20 to \$50, and sheep \$6 to \$8.

Prairie Fires.—Prairie fires often occur at the end of summer, and sweep over large areas. To protect themselves from these fires, farmers should plough a few furrows round their houses and ricks and burn off the grass between.

Water and Fuel.—Good water may nearly always be found by sinking a well 10 to 80 feet; a well costs \$2 to \$3 per foot. Settlers near timber can always procure fuel for their stoves (no open grates are used), and if they are near coal, they may mine a certain quantity for domestic purposes only on payment of a small royalty; others must trust to railway or wagon for fuel, the price of which varies with the distance it has to be brought. Coal at Winnipeg costs \$9 to \$11 a ton, and wood \$6 to \$7 per cord. Actual settlers have the right of buying coal at the pit's mouth at \$1.75 a ton. As to the right of homestead settlers to cut wood, *see* under timber, p. 78.

Most houses, except those in the towns, are of wood, *see* p. 30, but many are of brick, stone, or concrete; some consist of only one or two rooms.

Minerals.—*Coal.*—Coal is mined at Lethbridge, at Bankhead (east of Banff), which is the only anthracite mine in Canada, at Edmonton and elsewhere in Alberta; and to a much less extent at the Estevan and Souris fields in South-East Saskatchewan. The annual production has largely increased of late years, especially in Alberta, and is now three and a half million tons; there is no coal in Manitoba. Coal miners are paid \$2 to \$2.50 a day at Estevan, and \$3.50 to \$4.50 at Edmonton.

Gypsum.—Gypsum (66,500 tons in 1912) is mined in Manitoba ten miles from Lake St. Martin.

Manitoba Mines Act, 1897.—In Manitoba a miner's licence costs \$5 a year; it entitles the holder to mine for any minerals in a mining claim of about 10 acres. A miner can rent 10 miles of river for dredging operations. Mines must be properly ventilated, and machinery must be fenced.

Mining Regulations.—(1) *Quartz Mining.*—The following Regulations apply to quartz-mining claims on Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the North-West Territories, and the Yukon Territory, except as to lands containing coal. Every person 18 years of age or over may enter upon vacant Dominion lands and mine for minerals other than coal, and locate a mineral claim not exceeding 1,500 feet in length by 1,500 feet in breadth. He is entitled to hold this claim on condition of his doing work on it each year to the value of \$100, or on payment of \$100 in lieu of such work. He is entitled to a Crown Grant of the claim on payment of \$500 in lieu of expenditure on the claim, or after doing work on it to the value of \$500, and in either case on further payment of the purchase money of \$1 an acre, and a Crown Grant fee of \$5, and a royalty not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the sales of the products. No royalty, however, is payable on the mining of iron till 1928, nor as regards the Yukon on gold after an expenditure of \$25,000 on the mine, or of \$50,000 in the case of copper. (Regs. of 13 August, 1908, and 1 March, 1910.)

(2) *Placer Mining*.—See the Regulation of 8 February, 1909.

Coal Districts.—Coal mining rights on lands (other than School lands), which are the property of the Crown in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Yukon Territory, and Railway Belt of British Columbia, may be leased for 21 years (renewable for another 21 years) at \$1 an acre and a royalty of 5 cents per ton of 2,000 lbs. mined; but (by Reg. of 7 April, 1913) no royalty is to be levied in the Yukon Territory for 5 years. Actual settlers are entitled to buy such coal at the pit's mouth at not more than \$1.75 a ton. (Regs. of 12 August, 1911.) Leases of 160 to 640 acres of School lands containing coal in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, may be had for 21 years, at a rent of \$1 an acre, and a royalty of 5 cents a ton. (Regs. of January, 1907.)

Petroleum and Gas.—Petroleum and gas rights on Crown lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Yukon Territory, and parts of British Columbia, may be leased at 25 cents for the first year, and at 50 cents for subsequent years; the term is 21 years, renewable for another 21 years; the maximum area is 1,920 acres; a royalty may be levied on the natural gas, products, but not on the petroleum till 1930. (Regs. of 11 March, 1910, and 11 March, 1911, in Gov. Gazette of 7 October, 1911, and Regs. of 16 October, 1913, in Gov. Gazette of 1 November.) And as to petroleum and gas on School lands, *see* Regs. of 14 May, 1913.

Granite, Slate, Marble, Clay, &c.—Dominion lands containing limestone, granite, slate, marble, gypsum, building stone, &c., may be leased at \$1 an acre for 21 years, renewable for another 21 years (Regs. of 16 August, 1911); and clay (Regs. of 21 November, 1912). Limestone is mined in Manitoba, and sandstone in Alberta.

Fisheries.—Excellent whitefish, pickerel, pike, sturgeon, and other fish abound in Lake Winnipeg and other lakes and rivers, and are protected by careful regulations. (*See* Regs. of 12 February, 1912.)

Markets.—The extension of railways in all directions has brought the products of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, whether stock or grain, within comparatively easy reach of the markets of British Columbia, the United States, Eastern Canada, and Great Britain. The freights charged enable wheat to be landed in Liverpool and compete with British and foreign wheat.

Land System.—Surveyed land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta is divided into townships. Every township is about 6 miles square, and is divided into 36 sections of one square mile (or 640 acres) each. These sections are again sub-divided into half sections of 320 acres, and quarter sections of 160 acres, and lastly into smaller sections of 40 acres, called legal sub-divisions.

The 36 sections in every township are numbered from 1 to 36. All even numbered sections (except number 8, and three-quarters or sometimes the whole of 26, which are Hudson's Bay Company lands) are open for entry as free homesteads, unless already taken up by settlers. Odd numbered sections (with the exception of 11 and 29, which are school lands) for 24 miles on each side of the Canadian Pacific Railway and some branches may be generally stated to be railway lands, and not open for homesteads. There are also other railway lands, which have been appropriated in aid of similar undertakings. Other agricultural lands are open to purchase only under Government regulations.

The Price of Land.—Free grants of 160 acres (*see below*) are not always procurable near the railway, or in long-settled districts. Anyone, therefore, wishing to take up land in such parts must purchase or rent it. Unimproved land costs on an average \$10 to \$20 an acre. Improved land now costs from \$25 to \$50 an acre and upwards, according to the position and amount of buildings and improvements, or may be rented at \$3 to \$7 an acre. The purchase price may generally be paid by instalments. Speaking generally, a moderately improved farm would cost about \$20 to \$30 an acre; but, in the best parts, improved farms with good buildings would cost more. Land near towns, suitable for market gardening, costs \$40 to \$75 an acre, and upwards. Land within 8 miles of Winnipeg costs \$500 to \$2,000 an acre, and land within 15 miles can be had for \$50 to \$100 an acre. All these lands may be bought from private owners, or from railway or land companies. The average price of school lands is \$15 an acre in Saskatchewan, \$12 in Alberta, and \$24 in Manitoba.

No Clearing Required.—As nearly all the land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta is open country, the difference in convenience and price between that which is improved and that which is unimproved is not nearly so great as in the Eastern provinces, where land is heavily timbered, and therefore more or less useless for farming until it is "improved" by clearing off the timber.

Shares System.—Land is often rented on shares, the arrangement being as follows:—The tenant furnishes teams, machinery, and half the seed, pays half the threshing, does all the work, and receives two-thirds of the crop, delivering the other third in the nearest elevator for the owner of the land. The custom of renting on shares of one-half is also very prevalent, the owner of the land furnishing seed, implements, and team, and taking half the crops.

How Free Grants of Land may be Obtained.—Any head of a family or any male above 18 years of age, who is a British subject, or declares an intention to become a British subject, may obtain for a £2 fee a free grant of a homestead of

160 acres of land that is not occupied or reserved, subject to the conditions of residence and cultivation which are mentioned below. In 1912 there were 33,427 homestead entries, and 29,075 in the first eleven months of 1913.

Selection and Occupation.—The situation of these free grants must be ascertained at one of the local Land Offices. They cannot be acquired in the United Kingdom. They must be applied for on the spot personally, or on behalf of a father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister—when duly authorised—at the Land Office of the district in which the land is situate. Free grant lands are often 30 to 50 miles from a railway station, and the selector may have to spend considerable time and money before he finds one which he thinks is suitable in respect of soil, water, &c. He must then go back to record it at the Land Office. If he secures the land he must then take his goods and chattels there, and if he is a man with a family this means expense in provisions, hire of wagon, &c. He must, on arrival, build his shack, dig his well, and prepare the ground. A neighbour will often help him, but sometimes labour must be paid for. All this is comparatively easy for a man brought up on the prairies, but strange and difficult for a new arrival. The British emigrant, therefore, would do well to work for a year or two on a farm in Canada before taking up land of his own: the experience thus gained will more than compensate him for the loss of time. The competent occupier of a free grant should be in a few years the owner of his farm, which all the time should be increasing in value; but he will have to work very hard, and his wife must put up with many discomforts, absence of neighbours, &c.

Conditions of Cultivation and Residence.—The conditions are as follow (Dominion Lands Acts, 1908-9):—The homesteader shall begin actual residence on his homestead within six months from date of entry, and continue to live upon the land for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from date of entry, shall cultivate a reasonable portion of the land during each year, and erect a habitable house thereon (the usual requirement is 30 acres broken and 20 acres cropped at the end of three years). If the homesteader or a near relation owns farming lands within 9 miles, and has his permanent residence there, the homesteader may reside there instead of on his homestead. The homestead may be forfeited unless the letters patent entitling him to the land be applied for within 5 years from the date of entry.

Pre-emptions.—A homesteader may in certain districts pre-empt (fee \$10) any available contiguous quarter-section of 160 acres on conditions of residence, cultivation, and payment of \$3 an acre for the land, the price being payable by instalments; but this does not entitle him to sell his homestead afterwards.

Purchased Homesteads.—Where there is no available land near his homestead, which he may pre-empt, the homesteader

may—after the issue of the patent for his homestead—obtain entry as a “purchased homestead” (fee \$10) for any available quarter section of 160 acres, and become owner of such land, upon fulfilling conditions of residence and cultivation and payment of \$3 an acre, such price being payable by instalments.

Timber.—*Regulations.*—Licences to cut timber are disposed of by public auction, except that an actual settler may obtain a permit to cut certain timber for his own use, upon payment, but without public competition (Reg. of May, 1904, and December 19, 1907). But homestead settlers, whose land is destitute of timber, may, upon payment of an office fee of 25 cents, procure from the Crown Timber Agent a permit to cut the following quantities of timber free of dues: 3,000 lineal feet of building timber, 400 roof poles to be used for such purpose, and 500 fence posts (Reg. of July 1, 1898, and Reg. of April 8, 1902), and 2,000 fence rails (Reg. of February 17, 1899). They may also cut limited quantities on Forest Reserves at low rates (Regs. of January 13, 1908). In cases where there is timbered land in the vicinity, available for the purpose, the homestead settler, whose land is without timber, may purchase a wood lot, not exceeding in area 20 acres, at the price of \$5 per acre cash. (Reg. of September 17, 1889, and January 20, 1892.)

Timber Districts.—In Manitoba there are large forests of spruce round the lakes north of Winnipeg (but the timber there is scattered, and operations are expensive), and of pine near the Lake of the Woods to the east. Along the valleys of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers there are white elm and burr oak, and spruce, &c., on the Riding and Turtle Mountains. In most farming districts timber is scarce, but there are many patches of poplar and tamarac. In Saskatchewan, almost the only timber areas of any size are at Moose Mountain (south of Moosomin), Wood Mountain (south of Regina), Cypress Hills (south-east of Medicine Hat), Touchwood Hills (north of Regina), Battleford and Prince Albert, which is the centre of the lumber industry in the Province. On the Eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and especially along the North Saskatchewan River in Alberta, there are large areas of good timber. The timber is mainly spruce, tamarac, poplar, birch, and pine. There are saw mills in all timber districts.

Grazing Leases.—A grazing lease in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta is for not more than 21 years, or more than 100,000 acres. The rent is 2 cents an acre, and the lessee must, in each of the three years from the date of the lease, place on the land not less than one-third of the whole number of stock required to be placed, namely, one head of cattle or five head of sheep for every 20 acres. (Regs. of July 27, 1905, and June 2, 1909.)

Land Transfer.—The transference of land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta is simple and cheap; the Torrens system has been in use since 1887.

Laws affecting Work and Wages.—The following laws are of interest to settlers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

Seizure for Debt.—In *Manitoba* trade implements to the value of \$500, furniture to the value of \$500, certain stock, 160 acres of land, and the home of a debtor (except that of a farmer) up to the value of \$1,500, may not be seized for debt (Rev. Stat., 1902, ch. 58). In *Saskatchewan* there are very similar provisions (Rev. Stat., 1909, ch. 47).

Masters and Servants.—A labourer in *Saskatchewan* may prosecute his master for ill-treatment, and can obtain summary redress for non-payment of wages, and a master may prosecute his labourer for neglect of his duty (Rev. Stat., 1909, ch. 149); and so in *Manitoba* (R.S. 1902).

Security for Wages.—In *Manitoba* mechanics and labourers have a lien on the building or mine they are working at; threshers on the grain they thresh; and woodmen on the timber (R.S. 1902, and Statutes of 1908–13). Somewhat similar rights obtain in *Saskatchewan* (R.S. 1909, chs. 150–152); and as regards threshers in *Alberta* (Acts of 1913, ch. 17).

Vaccination.—Vaccination is compulsory in *Manitoba*, in cities and towns (R.S. 1902, ch. 138). And in *Saskatchewan* the Commissioner of Public Health may order vaccination to be compulsory in any specified locality (Rev. Stat., 1909, ch. 16, sec. 78).

Apprenticeships.—In *Manitoba* a boy not under 14 years may be apprenticed till he is 21, and a girl not under 12 years till she is 18, but in each case the boy or girl must consent (R.S. 1902 ch. 79).

Immigration of Children.—For the rules regulating the Immigration of Children, see p. 28.

Liquor Acts.—In *Manitoba* local option prevails in municipalities. Liquor may not be sold to persons under 16 years. Wages may not be paid to workmen on licensed premises. No liquor may be sold on polling days. Females may not be bartenders. (R.S. 1902, and Stat. of 1904–13.) In *Saskatchewan* wages may not be paid on licensed premises; no liquor may be supplied to persons under 18 years; females may not serve liquor; local option prevails (Rev. Stat., 1909, ch. 130; and Stat. of 1910–11, and of 1912–13). In *Alberta* no female may be a bar tender in a hotel. (Act of 1909.)

Shops' Regulation Acts.—In *Manitoba* (1) shops, except chemists' shops, may be compulsorily closed at 6 p.m.; (2) boys under 14 and girls under 16 may not be employed in a shop for more than 14 hours on Saturdays, including meals, or 12 on other week days; (3) seats must be provided for female employees; (4) the provisions (2) and (3) do not apply to members of the employer's family living on the premises (R.S. 1902, and Acts

of 1907 and 1911). In *Alberta* shops other than those of chemists or tobacconists, newspaper shops, public houses, etc., may upon a petition of two-thirds of the occupiers affected be closed after 6 p.m. (Stat. of 1911-12, ch. 23).

Bake Shops.—In *Manitoba* special conditions of cleanness, etc., are enforced in bake shops. Working hours are limited to 12 hours a day, or 60 hours a week, except by leave of the Inspector (R.S. 1902).

Compensation for Injuries.—Workmen in *Manitoba* are secured compensation in certain cases of injury (Acts of 1910 and 1913); and so in *Saskatchewan* (Stat. of 1910-11, and of 1912-13); and *Alberta* (Stat. of 1908 and 1913).

Lord's Day.—On Sundays in *Manitoba* sales are unlawful, nor may any work be done other than work of necessity or charity; games and public amusements also are unlawful, where an admittance fee is charged (R.S. 1902, ch. 102). And so in *Saskatchewan* (Rev. Stat., 1909, ch. 69).

Minors Smoking.—In *Manitoba* sales of cigarettes to children under 16 may be prohibited (Stat. of 1910, ch. 13). In *Saskatchewan* no one in a municipality or village may give or sell tobacco to a person under 16 years without the written request of his parent (Rev. Stat., 1909, ch. 136).

Factories Acts.—In *Manitoba* no boy under 14 or girl under 15 years may be employed in a factory. No female above this age may be employed for more than 54 hours a week, except by special leave. There are numerous rules laid down for the cleanliness of factories, and the safety of employees (R.S. 1902, and Act of 1904). In *Saskatchewan* no child under 14 years may be employed in a factory; no youth between 14 and 16 years and no girl between 14 and 18 years old may be employed in any dangerous or unwholesome factory; females and youths may not be worked more than 9 hours a day and 50 a week. (Rev. Stat., 1909, ch. 17, and Stat. of 1910-11, ch. 41).

Employment of Women.—No person in *Manitoba* may employ any white woman or girl in a restaurant, laundry, or other place of business or amusement owned or managed by any Chinese, Japanese or other Oriental person. And so in *Saskatchewan*, where such places are kept by Chinamen (Stat. of 1912, ch. 17, and of 1912-13, ch. 18).

Coal Mining Regulations.—In *Saskatchewan* there are regulations governing the working of coal mines, and forbidding the employment anywhere of boys under 12 years, and of females of any age, in the workings of a coal mine. Mine managers, pit-bosses, and fire-bosses, and engineers must be certificated. (Rev. Stat., 1909, ch. 23.) In *Alberta* no boy under 16 years old may be employed in any mine below ground, nor a female of any

age either below or above ground ; wages must not be paid at a public-house ; mines must be ventilated and safeguarded ; managers, overmen, examiners and shot-lighters must be certificated ; no workman may be employed below ground for more than 8 hours a day (Mines Act, No. 4 of 1913).

North-West Mounted Police.—As to the North-West Mounted Police, *see* the Professional Handbook, issued annually by the Emigrants' Information Office, price 3*d*.

Openings for Emigrants.—*Farmers.*—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta offer good openings to farmers with capital. Land is fertile and fairly cheap, and the climate, though one of extremes, is very dry and healthy. The summer mean is 65° to 67° ; the highest temperature in summer is 100°, and the lowest in winter is 30° to 40° below zero, but such extremes of cold and heat are of short duration. In districts where there are at present no railways life is rougher and more isolated than in Ontario, and there are fewer social advantages, though these are increasing. Churches and schools also are scarce in distant parts, but are numerous along the lines of railway, and in all the larger settlements to which the emigrant is likely to go at first.

Farm Hands.—Farm hands are always in demand in the spring and summer, and a family of father and sons, or two or three men clubbing together, will work a farm cheaper than a man who has to hire labour. The necessities of life are cheap with the exception of clothing, which costs more than at home ; the outlay for fuel also is greater than here. The accommodation for farm hands on many of the farms is still rough, though there has been some improvement. Some farmers, who do not keep much stock, dismiss some of their farm hands in winter ; such hands, therefore, if they have not homestead farms of their own to return to, must, if they are capable, look for work in the lumber camps or elsewhere during that time.

Mechanics.—There is some demand for mechanics in the building trade in spring and summer. Men in country districts can combine a little farming with their trade, and in the winter season should be ready, if necessary, to take to other work than that of their own particular trade.

Women.—Women are always in demand in the villages and towns, and as farm servants. Farm servants will find life in outlying districts somewhat rough and lonely, as is usual in newly settled countries, and must learn to accustom themselves to their new conditions.

Children.—There are openings for boys and girls ; but very great care must be exercised in the selection of the children, and of the farmers with whom they are to be placed. *See* p. 28.

Wages, Prices, and Agents.—For rates of wages and cost of living, *see* pp. 20–31, and for Government Agents, pp. 15 and 97.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The North-West Territories now comprise the territories formerly known as Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory—except such portions thereof as form the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and the Yukon Territory—together with all British territories and possessions in North America and all islands adjacent to any such territories or possessions except Newfoundland and its dependencies (Dominion Acts of 1905, ch. 27). The Ungava territory was transferred to Quebec in 1912. The North-West Territories therefore now contain the district of Keewatin and the unorganised districts formerly known as Mackenzie and Franklin, and have a total population of about 15,000; they are administered by the Controller of the Royal North-West Mounted Police. The greater part of these vast territories is very sparsely settled and only partially explored; they need not therefore be described here, but the Yukon Territory is important.

THE YUKON TERRITORY.

Gold Mining.—Important discoveries of gold were made a few years ago in the distant Yukon Territory on the Klondike and other rivers. The population of the Yukon Territory was only 8,512 in 1911, as against 27,219 in 1901. The principal mining settlement is at Dawson City (pop. 3,015), near the mouth of the Klondike.

Route.—The main route from Victoria or Vancouver is by Skagway and the White Pass, and thence by the lakes, and down the Lewes and Yukon rivers (about 1,500 miles altogether from Victoria). This route takes four weeks at least from Great Britain, and should be undertaken between May and September. The intending miner should be possessed of sufficient money to meet the cost of food, conveyance, and outfit. It is four days' journey by steamer from Vancouver to Skagway (fare about £6). A railway from Skagway has been constructed over the summit of the White Pass and viâ Lake Bennett to White Horse on the Lewes river; it is 112 miles from Skagway to White Horse, and two or three days' journey by steamer from White Horse to Dawson, the river being navigable from the latter part of May or the beginning of June to the end of September; the total fare from Skagway to Dawson is £10 to £12.

Outfit.—The miner's necessary outfit of clothing and tools can be bought at Winnipeg, Victoria, Vancouver, or Edmonton, and provisions at Dawson.

Climate.—The winter is very severe, and lasts from October to April, the thermometer going down as low as 40° to 60° below zero on some 30 days. The summer is short, hot, and wet, the thermometer sometimes registering over 80°, and the innumerable mosquitoes are excessively annoying.

Agriculture.—Oats for hay, and vegetables are now being grown to some extent with success.

Mining Regulations.—The principal mining in the Yukon Territory is "*placer mining*." Any person over 18 years old may mine for gold and other minerals. Placer claims must not exceed 500 feet in length; the depth varies. For every claim a fee at the rate of \$10 a year is charged, and there is a royalty not exceeding 2½ per cent. of the value of all gold shipped from the Yukon Territory. A miner must do, or cause to be done, work upon his claim to the value of \$200 a year. (Rev. Stat. of Canada, 1906, and Stat. of 1912, ch. 57.) *Hydraulic mining* is now carried on under placer conditions. Facilities are also given for *river dredging*; the rent is \$100 per mile in the first year, and \$10 in subsequent years, and a royalty also is to be paid (Regs. of 14 May, 1907, and 31 May, 1911). For *quartz mining* regulations, see p. 74.

Coal.—9,245 tons were mined in 1912. For the Regulations, see p. 75.

Copper.—Nearly 1,773,000 lbs. of copper were obtained in 1912 (for regulations, see p. 74).

Petroleum.—For regulations as to petroleum, see p. 75.

Price of Land.—Lands in the Yukon Territory and other remote parts of the North-West may be laid off into lots of such size and shape as may be found advisable. (Dominion Lands Act, 1897.) The price of lands in the Yukon Territory other than coal lands is \$10 an acre, and 160 acres is the maximum area allowed to one person in the same locality. (Regs. of 6 April, 1909.)

Free Homesteads.—With regard to agricultural lands, free homesteads, not exceeding 160 acres, may be granted (office fee \$10) anyone, who is the sole head of a family, or who is a male of the age of 18 years, on conditions of residence and cultivation (Regs. in Gov. Gaz. of 5 January, 1907).

Timber.—Settlers upon the land may cut timber free of dues; others must pay (Regs. of 10 May, 1906).

Wages and Prices.—Miners' wages are \$4.50 to \$6 a day with food. The cost of living is very high, a rough log cabin in Dawson costing \$10 to \$15 a month, coal \$16 a ton, meat 30 to 50 cents per lb., butter 35 to 50 cents per lb., cheese 22 to 50 cents per lb., bread 25 cents per 4-lb. loaf, and fresh milk 25 cents a quart.

Lien.—Workers on a mining claim have a lien on the claim for the price of their work (Miners' Lien Ordinance).

Gold.—The yield of gold in the Yukon Territory has been gradually declining, that in the year 1912 being 268,447 fine ozs.; there were also 81,000 ozs. of silver. Many of the claims on the rivers and creeks of the well-prospected districts are valuable, but these are already taken up; newcomers will have to purchase these at a high price, or discover claims for themselves, which involves experience, labour, and expense. In fact, though some sections are still suitable for the individual miner, much of the district requires large capital for its development. Expensive hydraulic machinery and dredges have been introduced, and communications are much improved, so that low-grade ground can now be worked at a profit. Some quartz mining is carried on, but the best prospects are for placer mining and for hydraulic mining, provided that sufficient water and machinery are available.

Prospects.—Persons going to the gold fields should leave home early in April, but only those who are strong experienced miners or men accustomed to prospecting or travelling in rough countries, and have the requisite money for journey and food, should think of going.

THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Area and Population.—British Columbia is the most westerly province of Canada, and lies between the Province of Alberta and the Pacific. It is nearly three times as large as the United Kingdom, and had in 1911 a population of 392,480 (of whom 19,000 were Chinese and Japanese) as against 178,657 in 1901. A large part of British Columbia is occupied by the magnificent Rocky Mountain and Selkirk Ranges on the east, and the Coast Range on the west; the lower portions of these mountains are covered with valuable forests. This country is suitable for mining, lumbering, and fishing, and in many parts for fruit growing and agriculture.

Climate.—The climate varies considerably, but is everywhere very healthy. In the interior and higher lands the summers are very hot and dry, and the winters as severe as those in Eastern Canada but shorter; along the Pacific Coast and the East Coast of Vancouver Island the summers are very pleasant, and the winters are mild, with a good deal of wind and rain and some snow. At Victoria, on Vancouver Island, the average summer temperature ranges from 41° to 87°, and the winter from 21° to 57°; the average rainfall there is 27 inches, and 9 inches of snow. On the mainland, at Vancouver, the temperature ranges from 92° to 2°; the average rainfall is 60 inches a year, and the snowfall 19 inches.

At New Westminster the lowest temperature is 2°, and the highest 94°; the average rainfall is 55 inches. At Kamloops the highest temperature is about 102°, and the lowest several degrees below zero; the average rainfall is only 8 inches, and the snowfall 27 inches.

How to Get There.—(1.) The best way to reach British Columbia from this country is to go by steamer to Quebec or Montreal (*see* p. 10), and thence by Canadian Pacific Railway to Vancouver or New Westminster, from both of which places there are steamers to Victoria (80 miles). (2.) Steamers run between Victoria, Vancouver, Nanaimo, and San Francisco (in three days), to Australia, Japan, and China, to all the chief ports along the Pacific coast, and up the Fraser and other rivers. (3.) Hundreds of miles of railway are being made in the Province itself, both on the Mainland and in Vancouver Island.

West Kootenay.—There is a large acreage of fine fruit land in West Kootenay which would cost \$50 to \$150 an acre; not much agriculture or dairying is carried on. There are some dyked lands at the north and south ends of Lake Kootenay, which fetch high prices; cereals, vegetables, apples, etc., may be grown there without irrigation, but land mostly uncleared costs \$400 an acre. Other places near Kootenay Lake—as Nelson, Slocan, and Kaslo—are the centres of silver mining districts. There is a good deal of snow at these places in winter; the summer is dry and warm. Fruit growing is being developed very successfully near Nelson.

East Kootenay.—East Kootenay is generally well suited for roots, vegetables, and dairying, but irrigation is necessary. The principal settlements are round Cranbrook and Fernie on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway (for fare *see* p. 13), and Golden on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Smaller towns are Michel and Hosmer, which are coal mining towns; Elko, which is an agricultural and lumbering town; and Moyie, where metal mining and lumbering are carried on. Cattle raising and farming are successful here, in spite of the severe winter; there is a good local market; unimproved farms cost from \$10 to \$50 an acre. The Columbia River valley from Golden southwards and the Kootenay River valley northwards from Cranbrook are also open for settlement, and are suitable for mixed farming and fruit.

The Okanagan District.—From Sicamous on the Canadian Pacific Railway there is a branch line, *viâ* Enderby, with its large lumber mill, and Armstrong with its nice gardens and fields, to the fine Okanagan Valley. The chief industry of the valley is fruit growing; most of the land requires irrigation, as the average rainfall is only 12 inches, but not any clearing. Vernon is the principal town (pop. 2,671). Agricultural land round Vernon costs from \$50 an acre; cleared and irrigated fruit land costs from \$300 an acre, or unbroken land under irrigation \$200 to \$350. Land

for dairying costs \$25 to \$75 an acre, but planted and matured fruit land costs \$600 an acre. Snow lies in the district about three months, the average fall being about 43 inches, and the cold is sometimes severe, but the air is dry and bracing. The climate round Okanagan Lake is milder and drier, and the land is admirably suited for fruit growing, large crops of apples, pears, peaches, and plums being raised near Kelowna, Peachland, Summerland, Penticton, etc., with irrigation; but a matured ranche costs as much as \$1,000 an acre including buildings. A little tobacco is also successfully grown. Settlers in the Okanagan Valley have good local markets for their produce in the mining towns of East and West Kootenay, and in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, but co-operation is necessary, and the very high price of land greatly discounts profits.

Boundary District.—South of Okanagan lies a rich section of country known as the Boundary district, where fine apples are grown; there is some good agricultural land, particularly suitable for fruit and vegetables, and the climate is excellent, though cold in winter; irrigation is required in some parts. The average rainfall being only 11 inches. The chief places are Grand Forks, Greenwood, and Phoenix. Partly cleared land costs \$50 to \$150 an acre. There are large copper mines in the district (see p. 93).

Similkameen.—The Similkameen district is being opened by railway; at present the main industry is stock-raising; but it produces excellent peaches and other fruits, and possesses minerals also.

Kamloops.—*Ranching.*—Kamloops (250 miles from Vancouver, pop. 3,772) is the centre of the chief ranches of British Columbia; the rainfall averages 8 and the snowfall 27 inches a year, and irrigation is generally necessary for farming. Cattle in the higher parts must be sheltered during the very severe winters. The country round Douglas Lake and River, Nicola Lake, etc., is some of the best in this district. Cattle raising is the only industry that pays; the surface is too uneven for agriculture to be carried on except in the river bottoms, such as those in the valleys of the North and South Thompson, where there are excellent fruit lands. North-west of Kamloops, on the west side of the Fraser, over 100 miles distant, lies the Chilcotin district, also well adapted for ranches, and mostly covered with bunch grass. There is very little stock in these districts at present.

Cariboo District.—The Cariboo district, north of Kamloops, embraces a large area of good agricultural land, including the Nechako, Blackwater and Fort George districts, through which the Grand Trunk Pacific is being constructed. There are also a number of rich agricultural sections lying between this district and the coast range of mountains including François Lake,

Ootsa Lake, Babine Lake, Fraser Lake, Bulkley Valley, etc., which will be opened up by the Grand Trunk Pacific. Both Cariboo and Cassiar are gold mining districts. Very little is known of the northern part of Cariboo district or of the Cassiar district, which is larger and lies to the west of Cariboo.

Skeena District.—The Skeena district, north-west of Cariboo, extends for 120 miles along the Skeena valley; it possesses much good land, and will be opened up by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which is being constructed across Canada. The railway is already open from Edmonton westwards by the Yellow Head Pass into British Columbia, and eastwards from Prince Rupert to Skeena Crossing (164 miles); it is expected that these two sections will be joined within a year. The district is at present too new and isolated to be suitable for the inexperienced settler. A large area of anthracite coal is stated to exist at the head waters of the Skeena, about 150 miles north of Hazelton. Twelve miles north of the mouth of the Skeena river is the new town of Prince Rupert (population 4,184), the western terminus of the railway. The harbour is a very fine one, and the trade of the place is expected to develop largely when the railway is completed. Prince Rupert is 550 miles north-west of Vancouver—fare by steamer \$8 to \$18; the climate is rather damp.

Lillooet District.—The Lillooet district, west and north-west of the railway between Lytton, Yale, and Hope (88 miles from Vancouver) requires irrigation, though some low-lying parts are suitable for grain and fruits; cattle raising is the chief occupation.

Vancouver.—Vancouver (population 100,401) is now one of the largest and most important towns in Canada. It is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and steamers run from its spacious harbour to Japan and China, as well as to Canadian and American ports. It has a sugar refinery, engineering and smelting works, and other establishments, and there are large saw mills in the neighbourhood. Many of the streets and buildings are fine, and the residential parts are pleasantly laid out. The country round is suitable for fruit, root crops, and dairying.

New Westminster.—New Westminster (population 13,199) is a growing river port, very pleasantly situated near the mouth of the Fraser, and is connected with Vancouver by electric tramways. It is the centre of the largest agricultural portion of British Columbia on the mainland, which is mainly confined to the banks and delta of the Fraser. There are some extensive saw mills, paper mills, shipbuilding yards, iron and car works, and large railway works at or near New Westminster; and the salmon fisheries and salmon canning establishments along the Fraser and the Gulf of Georgia employ several thousands

of hands (mostly Indians) in the season. There is also a good deal of general farming, hog and stock raising, and fruit growing in this district.

Vancouver Island.—The whole of the Pacific coast line of British Columbia is indented by numerous bays, and is protected by thousands of forest-covered islands, many, such as Saltspring Island, being very suitable for fruit, grain, dairying, and sheep or poultry raising; a ranch of 100 to 160 acres on Saltspring Island costs \$1,000 to \$5,000. The largest of these islands is Vancouver Island, a mountainous and heavily timbered island, about half as large as Ireland. The annual rainfall is over 100 inches at some places along the west coast of this island, but it is about 40 inches on the east and 27 inches round Victoria; there is very little severe frost. For farming on anything like a large scale a capital of £1,500 is necessary. Victoria (population 31,660), the capital of British Columbia and the seat of Government, is situated on Vancouver Island among some very pretty scenery; it has fine Government buildings, and many pleasant houses and gardens, and there are good dairy farms and orchards in the neighbourhood. A considerable export and import trade passes through its harbour. It is connected by a railway with Ladysmith and Nanaimo (73 miles, population 8,306), where are some of the principal coal mines of British Columbia; there are small farms in this neighbourhood. Many parts of Vancouver Island are adapted for agriculture. Most of the land is heavily timbered, and must first be cleared. On the North and West coast the rainfall is very heavy; the winters are generally mild. At present the chief agricultural settlements are the Saanich Peninsula, and the Cowichan and Chemainus districts between Victoria and Nanaimo; where good fruit, oats, sheep, poultry, hogs, and cattle are raised, copper, gold, and silver ore are mined, and the lumber trade is carried on. Other settlements are at Alberni in the west, where a little gold, copper, and silver are being mined; and at Comox (with coal mines), 60 miles by steamer north of Nanaimo, which is one of the best dairying districts in the Province. There are also some cattle and sheep in these districts, the cattle feeding out through the winter without shelter. Produce realises profitable prices, and the market is good. The timber of Vancouver Island, especially the Douglas fir and red cedar, is very valuable (*see pp. 91 and 93*), and there are large lumber mills at Chemainus and other places. The sea and river fisheries also are considerable.

Queen Charlotte's Islands.—Queen Charlotte's Islands are little developed, but they are coming into notice as being near Prince Rupert, the future mainland terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which is now being built across Canada; good grass and fruit are grown on Graham Island: the timber is valuable, and fish abound along the coast. There are also

large deposits of coal, and copper, silver, and gold ores, which are now being developed.

Farming.—There is a Department of Agriculture, and a Board of Horticulture; and special Acts have been passed for the encouragement of dairying, fruit growing, and general farming. There are considerable quantities of good land suitable for agriculture in British Columbia, particularly in the valleys of the interior, and there is plenty of excellent pasturage for horses and cattle in the uplands. Oats are the principal grain crop (38,000 acres), but good wheat (14,000 acres) also is grown in the Victoria, New Westminster, Ashcroft, Greenwood, and Okanagan districts. The yield of wheat averages 25 bushels an acre, that of oats 39, and that of barley 33. Potatoes, turnips, beets, mangolds, and other root crops grow well, wherever their cultivation has been attempted. Cattle are fairly profitable, the tendency being to have smaller ranches than formerly; some of the largest ranches are in the Nicola and Okanagan valleys. Swine are the most profitable stock of all, and the production still falls far short of the demand. Sheep raising hardly exists on the mainland owing to the ravages of coyotes and the absence of markets, the people of the islands alone giving any attention to this industry. Horses are in good demand, and prices are remunerative. Hop-growing is an important industry in the Chilliwack, Agassiz, and Okanagan districts; the average yield is 1,500 lbs. to the acre. Indians are generally employed for hop-picking. A man taking up mixed farming should have a capital of \$1,500 to \$2,500.

Dairy Farming.—A farmer could make a good start on 50 acres in dairy farming, if a market was reasonably near; dairy farming is increasing, and the Government is developing the co-operative factory system. At present there are very few cheese factories, but creameries are more numerous—as at Victoria, Vancouver, Chilliwack, &c.; for capital required see p. 32. The coast climate is the most suitable for dairying. The country is suitable for poultry raising, and this industry might be profitably developed.

Prices of Farm Implements and Stock.—Ordinary ploughs cost \$6 to \$18 each, and heavy breaking ploughs \$18 to \$35; harrows \$17 to \$30, wagons \$73 to \$108, lumber \$12 to \$30 per M., hay rakes \$28 to \$45, harness \$20 to \$60, binders \$160, mowers \$55 to \$75, dairy cows \$60 to \$120 and upwards, sheep \$8, swine \$13, beef cattle \$75, and a team of two good horses from \$500 to \$900.

Prices of Land.—Unimproved land costs from \$10 an acre; clearing large timber costs \$50 to \$100 an acre and upwards.

Improved cleared land round Kamloops costs \$20 to \$50 an acre, and irrigated fruit land \$100 to \$500; at Saanich (a good

part suitable for hops), \$40 to \$200; water fronts on Okanagan Lake cost \$150 to \$300 an acre if irrigated and improved, and other land \$5 to \$100; along the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, in the good districts of Cowichan, Westholme, Chemainus, &c., \$250 an acre for lands, unimproved or partly improved, and \$600 an acre for cleared land with buildings; near Nanaimo \$300 to \$600 for an acre; near Nelson from \$250 an acre for fruit land according to improvements; near Comox (a good dairying district) \$100 to \$200; and round Victoria from \$50 to \$300 an acre for agricultural land, and \$125 to \$400 for fruit land. Agricultural, fruit-growing, and dairying land near Vancouver costs \$100 to \$400 an acre. Agricultural land near Similkameen costs \$25 to \$50 an acre, and irrigated fruit land about \$150 to \$300. In the New Westminster district farms of first-rate soil on Delta land near the Fraser river, or near a railway, cost \$150 to \$400 an acre and upwards; 10 to 40 acres are sufficient. Land at Agassiz is excellent for hops, cereals, dairying, fruit, &c.; cleared or partly cleared land for agriculture, fruit-growing, stock-keeping or dairying, costs \$30 to \$100 an acre, and unimproved land \$20 and upwards; clearing will cost \$6 to \$12 an acre; from 10 to 20 acres are enough to start on. Cleared land at Revelstoke costs \$200 to \$300 an acre; and land with bearing fruit trees would cost about \$1,000 an acre. Canadian Pacific Railway wild lands in the Kootenay and Boundary districts cost \$1 to \$5 an acre and upwards.

Fruit Growing.—The fruit-growing lands of British Columbia are to be found in the fertile valleys from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast, and from the International Boundary north to Cariboo. Apples, pears, cherries, plums, and small fruits grow over all the area mentioned. Peaches, grapes, nectarines, and other delicate fruits grow to perfection in the open in the southern districts. The principal districts in which fruit is grown on a large scale are:—New Westminster, Okanagan, Lillooet, Yale, Kamloops, and East and West Kootenay. Some of the favourite sections of these districts, in which fruit-growing is established on a commercial basis, are:—Fraser River Valley, Kamloops, Lytton, Ashcroft, Spence's Bridge, Enderby, Armstrong, Similkameen, Penticton, Nelson, Kelowna, Vernon, and the Saanich Peninsula on Vancouver Island. The Columbia Valley also is good for fruit: in fact, the fruit industry is now well established in British Columbia, and an industrious man can make a fair living off ten acres. But he should not trust entirely to fruit at first, as the trees take some four or five years to come into bearing; he should also plant some vegetables and keep a pig or cow. It is estimated that to buy and prepare 20 acres of irrigated land—costing \$250 an acre, if it could be obtained at that price—in Southern British Columbia, plant with apple trees, and maintain for five years would cost \$9,000,

after which time there should be good profits. Large quantities of fruit are sent every year to Central Canada, Australia, and Great Britain.

Market Gardening.—Market gardening also offers good openings for men with small capital, but at present it is mostly in the hands of Chinese.

Timber.—The forests are magnificent, and include the Douglas fir, red cedar, hemlock, maple, cotton-wood, spruce, birch, and other valuable trees. There are nearly 200 saw mills in the Province, and the lumber trade might be increased to any extent. Manufactories of wood-pulp and paper are established at Swanson Bay, in the north, and at Port Mellon.

Fisheries.—The fisheries, mainly salmon, are one of the most important industries in the Province, and employ many thousand hands in the season; but they can only be developed with large capital. British Columbia and Nova Scotia have much the largest outputs of fish in Canada. The season lasts at the most from 5 to 6 months, July and August being about the busiest period. Halibut also abound, especially off the coast of Queen Charlotte's Islands; large quantities of herring are caught off the East Coast of Vancouver Island, Nanaimo being the headquarters of the industry; large quantities of seals are caught on the north coasts; many fish are caught in the Fraser, and the inland lakes and rivers are full of salmon and mountain trout. A large and increasing trade is done in canned salmon. The principal canning establishments are near the mouth of the Fraser, and on the Skeena, and are very large. White employees receive \$40 to \$60 and, in some cases, \$100 a month with board during the season of five or six months; their numbers are few, Indians, Chinese, and Japanese being generally employed.

Gold Mining.—Minerals form the chief wealth of British Columbia. The value of its mineral production is greater than that of any other Province except Ontario. The aggregate value of all minerals mined in British Columbia in 1912 was \$32,440,800. Gold to the value of over \$142,000,000 has been obtained since 1858. The yield originally was mainly from placer mines, and declined greatly in 1882-98. In recent years the lode mines have become much more important than the placer mines, and produced 257,496 ozs. in 1912. Dredging for gold has been tried in many parts, but it has not as yet proved commercially successful. Gold is found in Cassiar in the north, East and West Kootenay, Yale, Lillooet, Cariboo, and the Coast and Vancouver Island districts. In the Cariboo district only placer gold is obtained. The Cassiar district is to the northwest of Cariboo, the principal placer workings being in Atlin. The Boundary Division, which includes Grand Forks, is, after

West Kootenay, the most important gold mining division in British Columbia, and produced 104,849 ozs. in 1912. The yield in Lillooet is small.

West Kootenay and Rossland.—The Trail Creek division of West Kootenay is much the most developed mining district in British Columbia; here quartz mining exclusively is carried on gold being found associated with copper and silver. The output in 1912 was 132,073 ozs. Rossland (population 2,826) is the chief mining centre, and is reached by direct rail from Quebec via the Crow's Nest Pass (for fare see p. 13). Persons going there should bear in mind that only experienced miners are wanted, and that during the four or five months of winter surface operations are stopped by snow. Some 17,513 ozs. were got in the Nelson division also. Wages for miners in West Kootenay are \$3 to \$4 a day, for blacksmiths \$4, for carpenters \$3.50, and for mine labourers \$2.50 to \$3; underground men work 8 hours a day, and others 9 to 10 hours. Small houses at Rossland rent at \$8 to \$10 a month.

Coal Mining.—The largest coal mines are worked at Nanaimo and Ladysmith, see p. 88, and at the Crow's Nest Pass; other mines are worked elsewhere in Vancouver Island, in the Nicola Valley, and at Hosmer and Corbin in East Kootenay. There was, however, a long-continued strike during 1913 at Nanaimo and Ladysmith. The total output of the collieries in 1912 was 2,628,804 tons of 2,240 lbs.; there were also 264,333 tons of coke made. Several thousands of men are employed, some of whom are Chinese and Japanese. Average wages of white miners at Nanaimo are \$3.30 to \$5.50 a day, of labourers \$2.75 to \$3.30, and of boys \$1 to \$2, where, however, many are Chinese. The valuable coalfield in the Crow's Nest Pass in the extreme south-east corner of the Province is connected by rail with other parts of Canada; Fernie is the chief place. Miners there receive \$3.30 a day (10 hours), and labourers \$2.75; and piece-workers earn \$4 to \$5. Cottages at Fernie cost \$18 a month, and board and lodging \$1 to \$1.50 a day and upwards.

Silver Mining.—Silver is obtained (3,132,108 ozs. in 1912) in the Slocan, Ainsworth, Nelson (population 4,476), Revelstoke, and Trail Creek, or Rossland districts of West Kootenay, round Fort Steele in East Kootenay, round Grand Forks in the Boundary District, and on the coast; the Fort Steele, Ainsworth, Slocan, and Grand Forks districts being much the most important. Miners are paid \$3.50 per day of 8 hours; they are often housed and boarded by the mine, paying \$1 a day, which is deducted from their wages. The work is hard, and only competent men can get employment.

Lead Mining.—Lead is an important product; over 63,000,000 lbs. were produced in 1900, but the yield gradually fell to 44,871,454 lbs. in 1912. Lead is mined in East and West

Kootenay, mainly in the Nelson, Fort Steele, Ainsworth, and Slocan districts, Fort Steele being much the most important. A bounty is given by the Dominion Government on the quantity mined (*see* p. 34).

Copper Mining.—The production of copper increased from under 10,000,000 lbs. in 1900 to 51,456,537 lbs. in 1912. Copper is raised mainly in the Boundary District, as in Osoyoos, Greenwood, and Grand Forks, where men at the mines get \$3.50 to \$4 per day of 8 to 9 hours, and at the smelters \$3 to \$4. It is also raised in the Trail Creek division, and at various places on the coast.

Other Minerals.—Iron is found on the coast, on Vancouver and Texada Islands, at Cherry Creek near Kamloops, and at Kitchener in the Nelson district; but the deposits have not been worked to any extent. There are granite and sandstone quarries on the coast, limestone quarries at Fife in the Boundary Division, and marble near Lardo in Kootenay. Some 5,358,000 lbs. of zinc ore were raised in 1912, almost entirely in the Slocan division of West Kootenay.

Manufactories.—The chief manufactories are saw mills, pulp and paper mills, and salmon and fruit canning establishments; there are flour mills at Vancouver, Armstrong, Enderby, etc., a large sugar refinery at Vancouver, and smelters at Trail, Greenwood, and Grand Forks, wages at the smelters being from \$3 a day. There are good markets for the above products in the adjoining parts of Canada and outside.

Dominion Crown Lands.—Free Grants.—Crown land within the railway belt, *i.e.*, within 20 miles of the Canadian Pacific Railway, belongs to the Dominion Government, and is open for free homesteading by any sole head of a family, or by male settlers (who must be at least 18 years of age, and be British subjects) in areas varying from 20 to 160 acres, on payment of \$10, and conditions of cultivation and residence for 5 years; and such homesteaders may pre-empt a limited area of adjoining land at \$5 an acre on similar conditions. (Order in Council of May 13, 1910, in Canada Gazette of June 4.). Conditional purchase homesteads, not exceeding 40 acres, may also be obtained at \$5 an acre, on conditions of residence and cultivation for five years. (Order in Council of June 26, 1913, in Canada Gazette of July 12.)

Grazing Leases.—Grazing leases may be obtained in the Railway Belt at 2 cents an acre. (Regs. of May 13, 1910.)

Timber.—Timber on the homestead belongs to the settler (Reg. of July 5, 1899), but only when he obtains patent for the land (*id.*).

Provincial Lands.—Free Grants.—With respect to Crown Lands belonging to the Province, any British subject who is the head of a family, a widow, a single woman over 18

years and self-supporting, or a bachelor over 18 years, may, by paying a recording fee of \$2, pre-empt not more than 160 acres of unoccupied Crown lands in any part of the Province for agricultural purposes. If the pre-emptor occupies the land for three years, and makes permanent improvements thereon to the value of \$5 an acre, including clearing and bringing under cultivation at least 5 acres, he is entitled to a free grant of the land on payment of a fee of \$10. (Stat. of 1913.) Unsurveyed lands from 40 to 640 acres may also be bought without conditions at the minimum prices of \$5 to \$10 an acre, to be paid upon allotment. Leases of 20 acres may be granted on conditions of occupation and cultivation (Revised Statutes of 1911, ch. 129, Stat. of 1912, ch. 16; and Stat. of 1913, ch. 35).

Timber.—Trees on Provincial Crown lands cannot be cut down without a lease or licence. But persons may cut wood for fuel, farm purposes, etc., without a licence (Stat. of 1912, ch. 17). Timber land cannot be bought from the Government.

Mines Other than Coal Mines.—A miner must have a certificate, which costs \$5 a year. The fee for recording claims is \$2½. In *quartz mining* a "mineral claim," 1,500 feet by 1,500 feet, may be bought for \$500, or may be held from year to year by spending on it \$100 in each year (or paying a like sum without doing any work), a Crown grant issuing when \$500 have been paid as purchase money, or \$500 have been spent in improvements, and in the case of a claim within the Railway Belt, *i.e.*, near the Canadian Pacific Railway, on further payment of \$5 an acre. (Revised Statutes, 1911, ch. 157.) No boy under 12 years of age, no female of any age, and no Chinese or Japanese person may be employed underground; nor may any person be employed underground for more than eight hours in a day (Rev. Stat. 1911, ch. 164).

In *placer mining* claims are generally 250 ft. square (Rev. Stat. 1911, ch. 165). Iron placer mining is regulated by ch. 163 of the Rev. Stat. 1911.

Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas.—Licences for 12 months to prospect for coal or petroleum or natural gas cost \$100 for 640 acres. If coal or petroleum or natural gas is found the licensee may obtain a lease for 5 years on paying 15 cents an acre and a royalty, with right of purchase at \$20 an acre, after spending a certain amount of money in developing the mine (Rev. Stat., 1911, ch. 159; Stat. of 1912, ch. 24; and Stat. of 1913, ch. 44). Coal-mining rights, in British Columbia, belonging to the Dominion, may be leased for 21 years, at \$1 an acre, and a royalty of 5 cents per ton of 2,000 lbs. mined; actual settlers are entitled to such coal at the pit's mouth at not more than \$1.75 a ton (Reg. of May 9, 1907).

Regulations.—No boys under 15 years, and no female of any age, may be employed in a mine. Wages may not be paid in public-houses. There are special regulations for the safety of mines. No person may be employed as a coal miner, unless he has received a certificate of competency from the Board of Examiners; to get this he must have been employed in a coal mine for 12 months, and must show by *vivâ voce* examination that he understands English, and has sufficient knowledge of the methods of coal mining and of the Coal-mining Acts and Regulations. No Chinaman or person unable to speak English may be employed as signalman or engineer, or in any position of responsibility in a mine which may endanger the life of employees (sec. 91). No one may be employed underground for more than 8 hours a day (Rev. Statutes of 1911, ch. 160).

Laws Affecting Work and Wages.—The following laws are binding in British Columbia:—

Homesteads Free from Seizure.—Registered homesteads to the value of \$2,500 cannot be seized for debt, nor personal property to the amount of \$500. (Rev. Stat. 1911, ch. 100.)

Liquor Licences.—A limited number of licenses to sell liquor may be granted by the Superintendent of Provincial Police (Liquor Licence Acts, 1911–1913).

Payment of Wages.—Mechanics, miners, and other labourers have liens on buildings, materials, etc., for the amount due to them for their work (Rev. Stat., 1911, ch. 154), and so woodmen (*id.* ch. 243). Where a bankrupt owes wages to his labourers they are paid before his other debts (Rev. Stat. 1911, ch. 13). Wages must be paid in money (Rev. Stat. 1911, ch. 231). In municipal contracts the wages current in the trade for competent workmen must be paid (Rev. Stat. 1911, ch. 170, sec. 522). The wages of employees on public works are payable, in case of the default of the contractor, out of the securities held by the Crown for securing the performance of the contract (Rev. Stat. 1911, ch. 191). Three months' wages, if owing to a workman at the time of his death, belong to his widow (Rev. Stat. 1911, ch. 245).

Compensation for Injuries.—The Employers' Liability Act (Rev. Stat. 1911, ch. 74) secures compensation for personal injuries suffered by workmen in certain cases. The Workmen's Compensation Act (Rev. Stat. 1911, ch. 244) compels employers to compensate workmen for injuries received by them in or about a railway, factory, mine, quarry, engineering work, or large building.

Smoking and Drinking by Minors.—No one may sell or give to any minor under 16 years any tobacco or opium for smoking, nor liquor to anyone under 18 years. (Rev. Stat. 1911, ch. 107, secs. 110–17.)

Statute Labour.—Every male between 21 and 60 years old, not otherwise assessed, is liable to perform statute labour on the roads for two days a year ; but he may, if permitted, commute at not more than \$2 a day. (Rev. Stat. 1911, ch. 170, secs. 305-17.)

Councils of Conciliation.—Ch. 123 of the Rev. Stat. 1911 provides for the formation of Councils of Labour, Conciliation, and Arbitration for the settlement of disputes between employers and employees.

Contracts of Service.—Any agreement between a person and any other person not a resident in British Columbia for the performance of labour or service, made before such other person arrives in British Columbia, is void as against such new arrival ; but this does not apply—(1) in the case of a new industry, or any other industry, where skilled labour cannot otherwise be obtained, nor (2) to teachers, professional actors, artistes, lecturers, or singers. (Rev. Stat. 1911, ch. 153, sec. 19.)

False Statements as to the Labour Market.—The Deceived Workmen's Act (Rev. Stat. 1911, ch. 246) makes it unlawful for any person doing business in the Province, by himself or his agent, to induce a workman to take up work in British Columbia by false representations, or to prevent him from doing so by similar means.

Regulation of Shops.—Any Municipal Council shall require any class of shops (except tobacconists' shops, taverns, and a few others) to be closed at or after noon on half holidays, or at six on other days, if three-fourths of the occupiers of such shops apply. No person under 16 years of age may be employed in any shop for more than 66½ hours a week including meal times. Seats must be provided for female employees. There are special regulations for the cleanliness, etc., of bake shops, and no persons under 14 years may be employed in them. (Rev. Stat. 1911, ch. 211, and Stat. of 1912, ch. 40.)

Smelters.—No person may be employed in or about a smelter for more than eight hours a day. (Rev. Stat. 1911, ch. 124.)

Factories Act.—Boys under 14 years, and girls under 15 years, may not be employed in any factory, except those engaged in fish canning and fruit packing. Girls under 18, and boys under 16, may be prohibited from employment in factories, where the work is dangerous or unwholesome. The hours of work for females are limited, as a rule, to 48 a week. Factories must be kept clean and safe. (Rev. Stat. 1911, ch. 81, and Stat. of 1913, ch. 22.)

Employment Agencies.—Employment Agencies must be licensed. (Stat. of 1912, ch. 10.)

Openings for Emigrants.—British Columbia is the best province in Canada for fishing, and hunting large game. The large mineral, timber, agricultural, ranching, and fruit farming

resources of the country offer considerable inducements to men with capital, and there is a good opening for ordinary emigrants such as farm labourers and miners during the season; farmers should have a capital of £300 to £500, but more if they go in for fruit as fruit land is very dear. It should be remembered that both Chinese and Japanese compete with white labour at lower wages in many industries, such as fishing, boat-building, lumber and shingle mills, laundry and domestic work, and to a less extent in mining, railway, sealing, and farm work. For demand for labour, cost of living, wages, etc., see pp. 20-31; both prices and wages are higher than further east. For Government Agents, see p. 15 and below.

Books on Canada.—Further statistics and information on Canada will be found in the full Official Reports of Heads of Departments sent to this Office from Canada; the Canada Year Book, published at Ottawa: the valuable Bulletins for 1913, issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and Bureau of Industries; the Dominion and Provincial Statutes; the Canada Gazette, the Dominion Labour Gazette, and Canadian Newspapers. Valuable information also has been obtained for this Handbook from official and private correspondents in Canada, to whom this Office is much indebted.

Canadian Government Agents.—THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA is charged with the supervision of all Canadian Government business in the United Kingdom, and enquiries on matters relating to Canada should be addressed to him, through The Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.; with the exception of those connected with emigration, which may be addressed to the undermentioned:—

LONDON.—Assistant Superintendent of Emigration, 11, 12, and 13, Charing Cross, S.W.

LIVERPOOL. Canadian Government Emigration Agent, 48, Lord Street.

YORK. Canadian Government Emigration Agent, 16, Parliament Street.

BIRMINGHAM. Canadian Government Emigration Agent, 139, Corporation Street.

EXETER. Canadian Government Emigration Agent, 81, Queen Street.

GLASGOW. Canadian Government Emigration Agent, 107, Hope Street.

ABERDEEN. Canadian Government Emigration Agent, 116, Union Street.

DUBLIN. Canadian Government Emigration Agent, 44, Dawson Street.

BELFAST. Canadian Government Emigration Agent, 17-19, Victoria Street.

USK. Canadian Government Emigration Agent, Adrian Court.

PETERBOROUGH. Canadian Government Emigration Agent, Market Place.

CARLISLE. Canadian Government Emigration Agent, 54, Castle Street.

These gentlemen supply letters of introduction to the Government Agents in Canada, which intending settlers will find useful.

A collection of the natural products and manufactures of Canada can be seen at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London, S.W.

Specimens of grain of all kinds are on view at the Emigration Offices of the Canadian Government, 11 and 12, Charing Cross, S.W., also.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AGENTS.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Mr. H. Watson, 199, Ashley Gardens, London, S.W.

NOVA SCOTIA. Mr. John Howard, 57a, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

NEW BRUNSWICK. Mr. A. Bowder, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C.

QUEBEC. Dr. P. Pelletier, King's House, Kingsway, London, W.C.

ONTARIO. Mr. Richard Reid, 163, Strand, London, W.C.

MANITOBA. Mr. F. W. Kerr, 65a, Baldwin Street, Bristol.

SASKATCHEWAN. Mr. Edward Oliver, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

ALBERTA. Mr. J. A. Reid, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Hon. J. H. Turner, Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C.

Further Information.—For further particulars apply to the Chief Clerk, Emigrants' Information Office, 34, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

NOTE.—The Emigrants' Information Office will be glad to receive suggestions and information, more especially from Colonists. Special inquiries are invited. Maps and directories may be seen at the Office.

The following Publications are issued by the Emigrants' Information Office, and may be obtained post free from the Chief Clerk, 34, Broadway, Westminster :—

	PRICE.
I. A Quarterly Poster—exhibited in all Post Offices	Free
II. Quarterly Circulars on Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and South Africa. They will be sent regularly to any one desiring them...	Free
III. Circular on the Emigration of Women	Free
IV. The following Handbooks published annually :—	
Canada ...	Price 1d.
New South Wales ...	1d.
Victoria ...	1d.
South Australia ...	1d.
Queensland ...	1d.
Western Australia	Price 1d.
Tasmania ...	1d.
New Zealand ...	1d.
Union of South Africa	1d.

Each of the above Handbooks contains a Map.

Professional Handbook : showing the necessary qualifications in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa for architects and civil engineers, auctioneers, barristers and solicitors, chemists, civil service, clergymen, clerks, commercial travellers, dentists, governesses, notaries public, nurses, physicians and surgeons, police, surveyors, teachers, and veterinary surgeons ... 3d.

Emigration Statutes and General Handbook : dealing with all British Statutes on Emigrant Ships, and Emigration ; and Emigration Societies, &c. ... 3d.

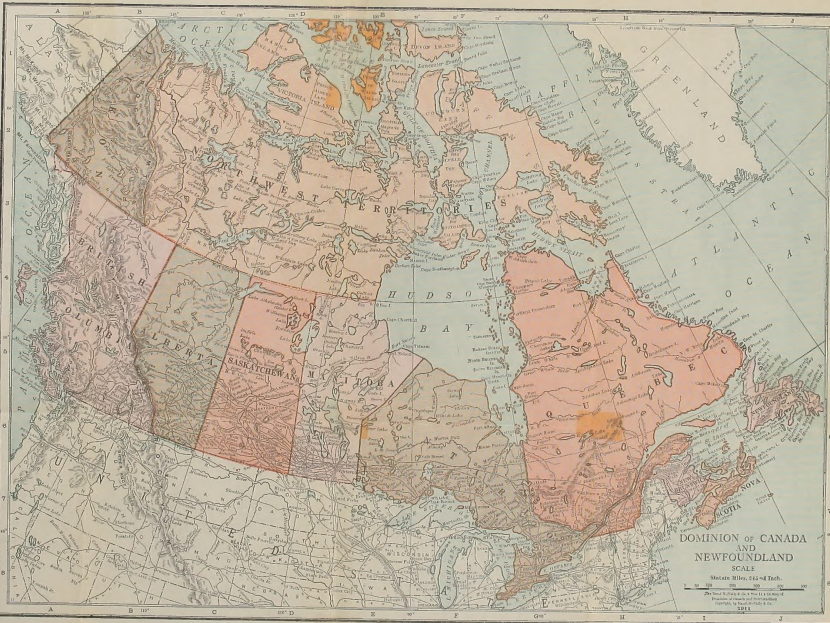
The above 11 Handbooks, bound together, with all the Maps ... 2s. 0d.

- V. Pamphlet on the West Indies, with Map ... 6d.
- Pamphlet on Newfoundland, with Map ... 1d.
- Pamphlet on Ceylon, with Map ... 1d.
- Pamphlet on the Federated Malay States, with Map ... 6d.
- Notes on the West African Colonies ... 6d.
- Pamphlet on the East Africa Protectorate, with Map ... 6d.
- Pamphlet on the Uganda Protectorate, with Map ... 6d.
- Pamphlet on the Nyasaland Protectorate, with Map ... 6d.

VI. *On Foreign Countries :—*

United States Circular	Free
Summary of Consular Reports (United States of America)...	4d.
Summary of Consular Reports (Central and South America)...	4d.

All the above may be obtained post free from the Chief Clerk, Emigrants' Information Office, 34, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.; the Handbooks may also be obtained, either directly or through any Bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Breams Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.





All the lands not already disposed of in the portions colored red, can only be acquired by pre-emption. The same rule only in the yellow, which are absolutely reserved from alienation. South Park of Fraser River, "Strath" Water Falls, "Tasmanian" Parklands, Islands and Prince Rupert, Chignik Bay, Cape Horn, Vancouver Island, and others in New Westminster District, with the exception of Tsimshian and Haida.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS
VICTORIA
HON. W. R. ROSS, CHIEF COMMISSIONER
MAP OF THE PROVINCE OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA
1911

Scale 1:100,000
1:100,000
Scale 1:100,000
1:100,000

